



A Weekly Journal of Pharmacy and the Drug-trade.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

Head Office: 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Branch Offices	Melbourne, Vic.	..	Pink's Buildings, Elizabeth Street.
	Sydney, N.S.W.	..	114a Pitt Street.
	Adelaide, S.A.	..	76 Brookman's Building, Grenfell Street.
	New York, U.S.A.	..	Park Row Building.

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Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *DIARY*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

THIS JOURNAL is regularly supplied by subscription to the whole of the Members of SIXTEEN PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETIES in the British Empire. The associate Journal *The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia*, published at Melbourne and Sydney, is also supplied to all Australasian subscribers.

Terms for advertising may be obtained on application to the Publisher, C. & D., 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

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#### CIRCULARS AND PRICE-LISTS.

##### HOW TO DISTRIBUTE THEM TO THE DRUG-TRADE.

MANY of the best advertisers in the drug-trade have endorsed our view that it is more effective as well as cheaper to distribute circulars and price-lists stitched up in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* than to send them singly by post. We make such insets in the C. & D. notable by the fact that we only receive them twice a year for distribution, and we ensure that they get into the hands of the right people. We would advise those who think of having an inset in our Summer number (July 26, 1902) to write to our Publisher for particulars. He will also give assistance, if required, in designing or arranging insets.

"PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS."—We are now binding this work entirely in black buckram, which experienced librarians find is more lasting than leather. The price of the work remains the same—7s. 6d., by post 8s., from our offices, or for the published price from any wholesale house.

#### Summary.

THE MIDWIVES BILL has passed through the House of Commons (p. 934).

A DYSENTERY BACILLUS has been discovered, as well as a curative serum (p. 913).

PHARMACEUTICAL APRENTICESHIP in Germany is described by Mr. H. Helbing on p. 941.

THE POISONS SCHEDULE of New South Wales has been considerably augmented (p. 915).

OFFICIAL DETAILS of the arrangements for the B.P.C. meeting at Dundee are given on p. 918.

REGINALD BETTS, an English chemist and druggist, has been found dead in Sydney, N.S.W. (p. 915).

LATEST advices from California indicate that there will be very little honey available this year (p. 937).

BEER is now brewed without mashing. So Dr. T. E. Thorpe told the Chemical Society last week (p. 920).

MR. JOHN BOLAM, a well known Newcastle chemist, has retired from business. His portrait is given on p. 911.

A FOUNTAIN OF LIQUID AIR 6 feet high was shown by Professor Dewar to the Prince of Wales last week (p. 910).

KODAK (LIMITED) is taking proceedings under the Trade-Marks Act against sellers of certain photographic films (p. 920).

BRITISH TRADE IN MAY was good. We compare it and the year up to now with the same periods of 1901 and 1899 (p. 926).

THE causes of Mrs. Crossley's bankruptcy are mentioned in a report on p. 931. Mrs. Crossley traded as Blanche Leigh.

PHOSPHO-MANNITIC ACID resembles in some respects glycerophosphoric acid, and is suggested as a therapeutic agent (p. 922).

A FEW MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS for the Chemist Malins appeal-case are announced. The Magistrate has refused to state a case (p. 935).

THE POLICE have prosecuted in two cases under the Irish Pharmacy Acts, and secured convictions—in one case the full penalty (p. 930).

THE TRADE-TITLES "Sedna" and "Maletta" provided the Dublin High Court with an interesting case last week, which is reported on p. 912.

THE woman who personates Mary Masters has been before the Yeovil Magistrates (p. 911). A portrait of the real Mrs. Masters will be found on p. 942.

MR. ROBINSON'S POLICY as a pharmaceutical councillor is to give members full opportunity of considering proposals before voting on them (p. 917).

THE BRENTFORD MAGISTRATES have decided that weights used in checking work produced by employes are used in trade and must be stamped (p. 927).

THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF IRELAND has refused to sanction a compulsory course of theoretical chemistry for the Pharmaceutical Licence examination (p. 919).

ABOUT 93,000% is the sum represented in seven recent wills, abstracted on p. 922, but three of them account for 75,000%, and that was not made in pharmacy.

MR. NEWSHOLME has been re-elected President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, Mr. Allen Vice-President, and Mr. Atkins Treasurer (p. 916).

PEPSIN-WINE containing glycerin may only be sold, say the Inland Revenue authorities, by those who hold a wine-licence. We think this view should be modified (p. 925).

A UNION of educational and examination authorities is suggested by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society (G.B.) to keep the Boards of Examiners and Council in closer touch (p. 917).

DUTY-FREE SPIRIT is the subject of an addition to the Finance Bill, which was moved by Mr. Haldane on behalf of the Explosives Committee, and approved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer (p. 933). We comment upon the significance of the new clause (p. 926).

MR. DICKINSON, sitting at the Thames Police Court, has heard evidence and argument for and against the Inland Revenue action against Mr. Glyn Jones, for selling recommended ammoniated tincture of quinine unstamped. The case is fully reported on p. 928.

MARKET movements are few and unimportant this week, but there is a steady undercurrent of firmness in most articles of produce. Gentian, Japanese wax, and oil of bergamot are higher. Quinine has been more inquired for, and has touched 1s. in second-hands. The drug-sales are reported on p. 937.

## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A *conversazione* of the freemen of the Spectacle-makers' Company is to be held on June 19 at the Carpenters' Hall, London Wall, E.C.

The tender of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited) for the supply of drugs to the Hammersmith Board of Guardians has been accepted.

Mr. Charles Estcourt, the Manchester city analyst, reports that during the last quarter he analysed eight samples of drugs, and they were genuine.

The Rotherham Board of Guardians has selected Mr. G Coverdale, pharmaceutical chemist, to supply drugs to the workhouse for the ensuing half-year.

Messrs. Middleton Brothers, of St. George's Street, E., have obtained the contract for the supply of disinfectants to Dartford (Kent) Urban District Council for the ensuing year.

The medicines which Mr. Seyler, the Glamorgan public analyst, examined last quarter were Friar's balsam, flour of brimstone, tincture of rhubarb, and paregoric, and they were all genuine.

St Faith's (Norwich) Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Mr. John Cossey, chemist and druggist, Norwich, for the supply of trusses to the Workhouse for the next half-year.

Mr. Alfred Livesey, chemist and druggist, Tenby, has been appointed chemist and dispenser to the Pembrokeshire Imperial Yeomanry during their three weeks' annual encampment at Tenby.

It was agreed at the meeting of the London County Council on June 10 that, in view of the large increase in the photographic work, the chemist should be empowered to obtain further assistance for at least three months.

William Prendergast, otherwise Edward Barrow (58) druggist, has been sentenced to fifteen months' hard labour for conspiracy in connection with a bogus company of which he was the head, and which was known as "Barrow & Way."

At a meeting of the Governors of the Royal Albert Memorial, Exeter, on June 9, a recommendation by the College Committee, that the Principal should consult the chemists of Exeter and report upon the desirability of continuing the class in pharmacy, was adopted.

At the Rochester County Court on June 10, Mr. Albert Edward Farrow, chemist and druggist, High Street, Old Brompton, Chatham, obtained judgment against Mr. Fred Conquer (a musician in the Royal Engineer band, Brompton Barracks) and his wife for 6*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.* for goods sold and gas consumed.

An explosion occurred on June 5 at the firework-factory of Messrs. James Pain & Sons, at Mitcham. The explosion took place in a shed where the chemicals are stored, Mr. Craig, the manager, being employed mixing chemicals for coloured lights at the time. The manager and a lad who was also in the shed were killed.

At Sheffield on Tuesday, June 10, the Sheffield Chemists Company (Limited), aerated-water manufacturers, Montford Road, Sheffield, were fined 3*l.* and costs for employing three women after 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, May 17; and David Holmes, mineral-water box manufacturer, Sheffield, was fined 4*l.* and costs for failing to securely fence the fly-wheel of a gas-engine. Both cases were under the Factory Act.

### Royal Institution.

The Friday evening discourse on June 6 was by Sir Benjamin Baker, on "The Nile Dams and Reservoir." The Press were not admitted because of the presence of the Prince and Princess of Wales, but from an official account we learn

that some interesting experiments took place in the library. The best of these seems to have been one by Professor Dewar, in which a fountain of liquid air, six feet high, was produced and illuminated from above. Beautiful condensation effects were produced as the jet broke into spray and clouds, and when, eventually, the liquid air reached the surface of the water, snow and ice were abundantly produced.

### London Chemists' Association.

The first annual general meeting will be held on Wednesday, June 18, at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, at 3 P.M., to receive the report of the General Purposes Committee and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year. Mr. F. E. Bustard has given notice that he will submit the following resolution to the meeting:—

That this Association urges upon the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society the advisability of bringing a test case before the courts of law at an early date for the purpose of deciding finally the right or otherwise of limited liability companies to use the title of "chemists."

### Coronation Notes.

Mr. J. H. Weston, chemist, Runcorn, has published a special Coronation issue of *Weston's Household Journal*, intended as a souvenir of the Coronation. Information is given about the ceremony, the regalia, and the origin of the national anthem.

Mr. Russell J. Colman, the Mayor of Norwich, and a director of J. & J. Colman (Limited), has placed his grounds at Crown Point, where accommodation can be provided for 50,000 guests, at the service of the inhabitants of the city on Coronation Day, and has subscribed over 100*l.* to the prize-fund for the Coronation sports.

Besides the firms mentioned in last week's issue (page 876) the following intimate their intention of closing on Thursday and Friday, June 26 and 27:—Messrs. Evans, Lescher & Webb; Messrs. Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited); Messrs. Corbyn, Stacey & Co. (Limited); The "Sanitas" Company (Limited); Messrs. Raimes & Co. (York); Messrs. Potter & Clarke; Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co.; Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Brighton.

Those closing on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, June 26 to 28, include THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, and Messrs. George Eade & Sons. We shall be glad to hear of others.

### A Pharmaceutical Contingent.

The *Carisbrook Castle*, which arrived from the Cape last Saturday, contained a goodly contingent of the drug-trade. Mr. George Darroll, Cape Town, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, was on board, accompanying his aunt, Mrs. Darroll, of Wynberg, who with her family is to settle in England. There were also Mr. J. R. Barnsley, chemist, of Beaconsfield, C.C.; Mr. O. C. Allen, who was formerly with Lennons and is now in business in Portuguese territory; Mr. Frank Blackmore, pharmaceutical chemist, Weston-super-Mare, who has been visiting South Africa; and Mr. Astell J. Willson, of Port Elizabeth, an old apprentice of Mr. William Hayes, Dublin, who has for more than four years been one of the representatives of Messrs. O. E. Gardner & Co.

### To Liquidate Peace.

Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Hanover Street, Liverpool, having received an order for upwards of 2,000 cases of Montserrat lime-fruit juice for South Africa, the consignment was despatched from the Lime-Fruit Juice Stores, Fleet Street, Liverpool, on June 10, in sixteen large lorries, and the sight of so unusual a scene attracted hundreds of spectators as the carts traversed the principal streets of the city, on their way to the dock at Birkenhead for shipment. The lorries were decorated with the Union Jack and other patriotic emblems, and inscribed with the following legend in bold red characters: "Welcome Peace and Prosperity in South Africa. For the Men in Khaki. Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice."

### Pure Food.

At an influential gathering of public analysts of the metropolis at the Westminster Palace Hotel on June 3, it was decided to form a National Pure-food Association, with the object of arousing interest in all questions affecting the national food-supply, such as "the sources from which food-



stuffs are obtained, the adequacy or otherwise of supplies, the superior value of home products, the advantages of utilising as far as possible colonial products, and the purity of food-materials, with their general relationship to the public health."

#### "Beware of Mary Masters."

At Yeovil on June 2, Mary Masters was charged with wandering abroad for the purposes of begging and gathering alms. She pleaded guilty, and Mr. Arthur Newton, chemist and druggist, of Hensford, said the woman called at his house, and with a polite bow said, "Mr. Newton, I presume?" On his replying in the affirmative the prisoner said that her late husband was a chemist in Worcester, and he died fifteen years ago. She was a candidate for the Benevolent Fund, but had not been able to get on the Fund up to the present. She asked for help, and he gave the woman a shilling. Subsequently his assistant called his attention to a letter in one of the trade journals, which set forth that a woman giving the name of Mary Masters, who represented she was the widow of a chemist, was practising a form of imposture in the south-eastern counties and London in the manner adopted by the prisoner. He communicated with the police, and Masters was arrested. The Bench decided to associate pardon with the Peace proclaimed on the previous day, and the woman was discharged along with all the other prisoners. [See also note on page 942.]

#### Presentation to Mr. Frederick Lawson, B.Sc.

On Thursday afternoon, June 5, the principals and students of the Northern College of Pharmacy assembled in the lower lecture-room for the purpose of presenting Mr. Lawson with a case of cutlery and plate on the occasion of his approaching marriage. Mr. Sharp presided, and called upon Mr. Sixsmith to make the presentation. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Sixsmith said subscriptions had been given most readily, and the letters received from past students one and all expressed the debt they owed to Mr. Lawson for his never-failing assistance in their studies. The presentation, he continued, showed the kindly feeling that existed between the students and their tutor. Mr. Lawson, in accepting the present, expressed the very great pleasure and surprise it gave him. Probably some of the subscribers were at the College at the same time as his intended, who is a chemist, so that most likely some of the donations were given in consideration of her, and on that account he would like to express thanks on her behalf. He was pleased to say that the kindly feeling which he had for his pupils did not terminate with the examinations; he was always pleased to welcome them at all times. Mr. Beech proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Sharp and Sixsmith, who had been instrumental in collecting subscriptions and purchasing the present. This Mr. Holden seconded, and it was carried *nem. con.* Mr. Hodges thought the time opportune for singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," which was done. Then a half-holiday was proposed, at which point Mr. Clayton, who had remained passive during the former part of the proceedings, remarked, "This is where I come in." He thought a holiday a very proper way of bringing such a pleasant proceeding to a close. So all agreed.

#### Birmingham Notes.

Messrs. Holden's drysaltery and varnish works at Bordesley Green Road took fire on Wednesday, June 4, but no serious damage was done.

Mr. G. H. Brunt, the Hon. Secretary of the Midland Pharmaceutical Association, has been seriously ill with pneumonia, but the prospects of recovery are now very hopeful.

The lucky lady pharmacist, Miss C. M. Fox, who succeeded in getting the St. Pancras dispensership in the face of so much competition, is well known in Birmingham. She was a pupil at the General Hospital and with Mr. F. H. Alcock, and has held some good appointments.

A smart advertisement emanated last week from London, many local professional men being recipients. It was in the form of a booklet bound in red with a gilt crown on the cover, and when the envelope was first opened it suggested at least an invitation to the Abbey. But alas! it was only an advertisement of somebody's wares.

The grocers are formulating a scheme which will enable them to secure a living-profit on all proprietary articles. Mr. S. A. Wright, of Smethwick, stated that he deplored the existence of cutting and "the fact that so many of their fellow-traders were calling their creditors together." This at our city's quarterly meeting on Wednesday.

Joseph Beech, chemist of 269A Icknield Park Road, Birmingham, was arrested on June 6 under a warrant charging him with performing an illegal operation on the wife of a fitter named Adderley. He appeared before the Magistrates at the City Police Court, and was remanded till June 9, his solicitor stating that he believed they had a complete answer to the charge. On June 9 Beech was brought before the Stipendiary, when a further remand was granted. Owing to the critical condition of Mrs. Adderley, bail was refused.

#### Second Time Fails.

The premises of Mr. T. Kenny, chemist and druggist, Beverley Road, Hull, have been again entered by burglars, but fortunately nothing of any value was stolen. Some few months ago Mr. Kenny's premises were burgled of 20%. His shop was in charge of his son and a boy, when a well-dressed man entered and asked his son to forward at once some siphons of soda-water to an address in Beverley Road. The lad was despatched on the errand, and he had scarcely left the place when another man went in and said he had been sent to make arrangements for fixing a large sign on behalf of Beecham's at the side of the house. He drew Mr. Kenny, jun., outside, and although the shop was only left a short time a third man entered and quickly cleared the post-office till of 20%, a sum which Mr. Kenny had to make good within twenty-four hours.

#### Mineral-water Bottle Dangers.

At an inquest held at the London Hospital on June 7, it was stated that deceased, the son of a mineral-water manufacturer in Mile End, went for a bottle of lemonade to drink, and the bottle, bursting in his hand, cut his neck, and he died in the London Hospital. In reply to Mr. Wynne Baxter, the father of deceased said that the gas was put into the bottles by means of a machine which regulated the pressure. The Coroner: According to the evidence, soda-water and lemonade bottles are more dangerous than many bombshells.

#### Accidents to Chemists.

On May 31 a retired chemist named William Neal, living in Brighton Road, Croydon, fainted and fell in the street. The medical man who was called in found that Mr. Neal had fractured both his skull and his right thigh, besides sustaining other injuries. He gradually sank, and died a few days later.

Mr. T. J. Woodcock, chemist and druggist, Church Plain, Yarmouth, was driving home through Northgate Street, when his pony and car collided with a new electric tramcar out on a trial trip. Mr. Woodcock was thrown out and sustained injury to his head. He was treated at a neighbouring surgery, and then conveyed home. His vehicle was badly smashed.

Mr. S. A. Sturton, pharmaceutical chemist, Goldhawk Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., while riding a bicycle in the neighbourhood of Willesden, a few days ago, fell sideways from his machine and sustained severe concussion of the brain. The case at first assumed very serious aspects, but recent inquiries show that Mr. Sturton is progressing favourably.

#### Students' Outings.

The annual botanical excursion of the School of Pharmacy Students' Association took place on June 7 to Caterham and the neighbourhood. An early start was made from Charing Cross, quite a large party having assembled. After a little delay at Caterham, owing to a slight shower of rain, the party tramped through the woods to Godstone, hunting for flowers by the way. Everything was very backward, but a large and varied assortment of specimens was obtained. A halt was made by the way for lunch about midday, and Godstone was reached by 4 o'clock, the party presenting a rather dilapidated appearance, owing to having been caught in a thunderstorm about an hour previous. A good tea at Ye Clayton—a fine old village inn—soon restored all to



good humour. Tea over, Mr. R. R. Bennett proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. Collett and Hines. This was cordially awarded, and Mr. F. G. Hines then moved that the thanks of all be tendered to Mr. W. H. Lenton, who had assisted in the arrangements and acted as leader and guide; also to Messrs. H. Deane and R. R. Bennett for their kind assistance. This was likewise tendered to the full, and the return journey by road to Caterham was commenced, and all journeyed back to London sorry to leave the pleasant Surrey hills.

On June 5 the students of the Sheffield College of Pharmacy, accompanied by the Principal (Mr. J. W. J. Turner), went to Manchester and had a practical day's outing. Microscopy technics were reviewed at the laboratories of Messrs. Hakers & Garnett (Limited), Longsight, after which the Botanical Gardens at Old Trafford were visited. Practical pharmacy was demonstrated at the laboratories of Messrs. J. Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), where B.P. ext. ipecac. liq. and ext. bellad. liq. were being made on a large scale, and capsule making and filling, gelatin-pill coating, the evaporation of liq. sarsae co. conc., and other processes were seen in full operation. Materia-medica specimens were afterwards inspected at the exhibit of Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co. and other well-known firms at the Chemists' Exhibition in St. James's Hall. The day's lesson was much appreciated and enjoyed.

#### Public Dispensers' Association.

The members met at St. Bride's Institute, Bride Lane, E.C., on Wednesday evening, June 11, and by a large majority resolved that after that date no dispenser in a public institution should be eligible for membership of the Association unless he holds the qualifying certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society.

#### Fire.

A fire occurred on June 8 at the premises of Messrs. Benjamin North & Co., wholesale druggists, of St. James Street, Nottingham, and considerable damage was done before the conflagration was subdued.

#### Cricket.

Boots C.C. (Sheffield) v. Hayhurst's C.C. — Played at Roewood, Sheffield, on June 5. Result: Boots, 42; Hayhurst's, 25. For the winners Street took 7 wickets for 16 runs and Walkden 3 wickets for 5.

#### The Hooligan District.

At Clerkenwell Police Court on June 11, Edward Ryan (25), a gasfitter, was charged before Mr. D'Eyncourt with stealing from 72 Euston Square, St. Pancras, fifteen bottles of scent, value 17s., the property of Mr. G. S. Boutall, chemist and dentist. William Brown, manager to the prosecutor, said the previous evening he heard a noise in the shop, and, running from behind the counter, saw the prisoner standing by a large glass case with a number of bottles of scent, which he had taken from a case. Brown seized the prisoner, who became violent, broke away, and bolted from the shop, but was ultimately captured by a police-constable. At the police-station fifteen bottles of scent were taken from the prisoner. Mr. Boutall informed the Magistrate that the prisoner was the ringleader of a dangerous gang who infested Euston Road and the neighbourhood. His shop was situated close to the spot where Mr. Murray Spicer was killed last week. Prisoner was remanded.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

The fatalities from poisoning since our last report number eleven—all but two being caused by scheduled poisons. Two were caused by laudanum, and two by carbolic acid, and a Sheffield butcher took a mixture of laudanum and rat-poison. A Watford clerk, employed by the Photo Syndicate (Limited), took a fatal dose of an intensifying-solution of perchloride of mercury. Oxalic acid was taken by an Islington widow, and prussic acid by Lennox Pierson, a "nose and throat specialist" in practice in Paddington; while a Kensington footman drank cyanide of potassium. The unscheduled poisons were aromatic vinegar, taken in mistake by a girl at Tunbridge Wells, and a liniment containing ammonia that caused the death of a Windhill labourer.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### A Concession.

The Ballinrobe Guardians have been apprised by the Local Government Board for Ireland that half the cost of repairing surgical instruments will be allowed.

#### Personal.

Mr. P. N. White, J.P., chemist, Sligo, was again unanimously chosen as Chairman of the Sligo Board of Guardians, for the fourth time in succession.

#### Good for the Doctors.

There is a smallpox epidemic in Belfast at the present time, and consequently a rush to be vaccinated. Chemists are benefiting by the scare, which is producing quite a run on vaccination shields.

#### The July Examinations.

The Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland gives notice that all applications for the under-mentioned examinations must be lodged with him by 11 o'clock A.M. on the following dates:—The Preliminary examination, June 17; for Registered Druggist examination, June 24; for Pharmaceutical Licence examination, June 25; for Pharmaceutical Assistant examination, June 30.

#### Oxalic-acid Poisoning.

On June 5, Mr. E. L. Flannigan (Belfast City Coroner) held an inquest on Samuel Crowe (aged 43), who had died from poisoning. Deceased bought some oxalic acid from Mr. McNaught, chemist, Bridge End, Ballymacanett, Belfast, and, swallowing some, died soon after. The jury found a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

#### "Sedna" v. "Maletta."

In the Chancery Division, Dublin, on June 5, Messrs. Deans, Logan & Co., Belfast, mineral-water manufacturers, sought an injunction to restrain a Castlereagh trader, named Loftus, from selling as "Sedna" a beverage wholly different in character. Counsel for plaintiffs said that "Sedna" was composed of the active principles of coca-leaves, kola-nut, and meat dissolved in wine. It was found that the beverage sold by defendant as "Sedna" was a concoction called "Maletta," in which extract of malt was the chief ingredient. Mr. Alexander Deans explained to the Master of the Rolls how it came that one label stated that the beverage was manufactured by the "Snaed Company," Belfast, and the other "Deans, Logan & Co." The former was his son's name reversed. His son was a qualified chemist, but was at present in South Africa. For the defence, it was pointed out that three years ago defendant purchased a dozen bottles of "Sedna," and had three yet unsold. There was very little demand for "Sedna" in Castlereagh. Defendant deposed that when the case arose he sent the remainder of the unsold "Sedna" to Sir Charles Cameron, who reported that the quantity in each was insufficient to enable him to make a quantitative analysis. The Master of the Rolls pointed out the improbability of anyone trying to palm off a stuff under the name of "Sedna." He never heard of "Sedna" or "Maletta," and before he would believe that a conspiracy had been entered into he would like to know whether "Maletta" could be obtained at a cheaper rate than "Sedna," which was obtained by defendant at 1s. 11½. per bottle. It was admittedly an unknown substance in Connaught, and had no value in its fancy name there; and to believe that vile perjury had been committed to bolster up a case of fraud out of which no man in his senses would expect to make half a crown in the year was absurd. He dismissed the action, with costs.

MEDICINES to the value of 2,795*l.* were shipped to Salaverry (Peru) during 1901, against 2,052*l.* in 1900, an increase of 743*l.* Of the above amount the United Kingdom last year sent 297*l.* worth, Germany 487*l.*, U.S.A. 626*l.*, France 565*l.*, Belgium 520*l.*, Chili 205*l.*, and Italy 93*l.*

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Coronation Certificates.

In connection with the Coronation celebrations at Linlithgow, Councillor Alexander Spence, chemist and druggist, has intimated his desire to present a certificate to each of the school-children attending the procession. The local Coronation Committee have accepted Mr. Spence's gift, and expressed their cordial thanks to the donor.

### Dundee Notes.

The chemists of Dundee announce that they will close on Wednesdays from 3 P.M. to 7 P.M. during June, July, and August.

Mr. William Cummings and Mr. A. B. Anderson, chemists, Dundee, visited London last week to make arrangements for the forthcoming British Pharmaceutical Conference.

The annual meeting of the Forfarshire and District Chemists' Association will be held in Lamb's Hotel, Dundee, on June 18, at 4 o'clock. Members are requested to take their lady friends, so that a Ladies' Committee may be formed to assist at the Conference. Formal business and the draft programme for the Conference will be submitted.

### Personal.

Mr. John Nesbit, pharmaceutical chemist, Portobello, is a candidate for election to the representation of Portobello on the Edinburgh Parish Council.

### Business Changes.

Mr. John Wright, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business formerly carried on at 160 Fountainbridge, Edinburgh, by Mr. A. F. Dawson.

Mr. David Harley, chemist and druggist (lately with Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh), has purchased the business of Mr. James Forster, at 121 High Street, Musselburgh.

### To Help Technical Education.

The Governors of George Heriot's Trust have issued a public appeal for funds to help in the extension of the Heriot-Watt College. A sum of about 50,000% is required to develop the work of the Day Technical College and to cover the cost of additional buildings, including elementary laboratories for engineering, electricity, and chemistry. An additional lecture-room for chemistry, special rooms for gas-analysis and spectroscopic work are also required, and the establishment of a chair of Mining and Metallurgy is likewise strongly urged.

The staff of the manufacturing department at Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co.'s establishment in Edinburgh has been very successful this year at the Heriot-Watt College, no fewer than four medals having been awarded to three of its members. Two medals for elementary electrical engineering and for electricity and magnetism were obtained by Mr. Martin. One medal and a prize of 2*l.* 2*s.* were given to Mr. Winton for advanced organic chemistry, and a medal in the same subject was taken by Mr. Kego.

### Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club.

Last week's sports included the following contests:—

- 300 Yards Handicap (confined to apprentice Club members).—1st, G. H. Clarke; 2nd, J. A. Gray.
- Half-mile Flat Race (Club members).—1st, J. M. Hendry; 2nd, G. H. Clarke; 3rd, J. Murray.
- 220 Yards (confined to trade).—1st, J. Murray; 2nd, G. H. Clarke; 3rd, W. P. Anderson.
- One Mile Bicycle Race (confined to trade).—1st, J. J. Sutherland; 2nd, W. C. Taylor.
- Final Tie Five-a-Side Football.—T. & H. Smith & Co., one goal; Inman's (Limited), nil.
- Tug-of-War Competition.—J. F. Macfarlan & Co.

Dr. Inglis Clark (Hon. President) presided afterwards at the presentation of the prizes by Mrs. Clark.

### Glasgow Notes.

Several doctors' shops on the south side have been closed.

Only a few local chemists celebrated the peace with decorations. Mr. T. Robinson, West Nile Street, claims to have been one of the first to fly a flag. He hoisted his colours on Sunday evening, June 1.

The town's canvass on behalf of the Trade Association has been a gratifying success. Practically all local chemists have signed the petition to the manufacturers, and a large majority have been enrolled as members.

A tale, probably of the *ben trovato* order, is current as to the disparity of dispensing-prices. It is said that for the same prescription one suburban chemist charged 10*d.*, a city "drug-store" 1*s.* 6*d.*, and another chemist, a new neighbour of the first, 6*d.* The customer has gone back to number one.

There are likely to be changes in the representation of Glasgow on the Executive of the North British Branch, Messrs. W. L. Currie, R. McAdam, and J. Anderson Russell, all members of long standing, having declined re-nomination as candidates. His many friends will regret to hear that Mr. Currie's retirement is due to the unsatisfactory state of his health.

One part of the report of Dr. Hill, the legal adviser of the Glasgow Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, *re* the doctor's-shop question, has created consternation amongst doctors who dispense in their houses. Dr. Hill explains that while it is quite legal for the doctor's wife or maid to compound a prescription containing a scheduled poison, the medicine containing such poison can only be legally handed over to the patient or his representative by the medical man himself.

Some years ago there was quite a number of "chemists and dentists" in Glasgow. Now there is not even a handful. The explanation is that death is thinning the ranks of those who were registered as being in practice as dentists at the passing of the Dentists Act, and a man has now to choose between one calling and the other. There is, perhaps, no city, however, which is so overrun with unregistered practitioners. In some districts they actually outnumber the registered dentists.

## French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**LIQUID AIR.**—Professor d'Arsonval, of the College of France, delivered a lecture on Friday, June 6, before the Astronomical Society here on liquid air, and illustrated his observations with a series of interesting experiments. Amongst other things he liquefied several quarts of air and converted red and blue chemical compounds into a pure alabaster-white by freezing them.

**THE BACILLUS OF DYSENTERY.**—The Pasteur Institute has a number of branches in France and abroad, including three French colonies—viz., Senegal, Tananarive, and Saigon. The last-named was established by Dr. Calmette, the present director of the Pasteur Institute at Lille. The Institute at Saigon is attached to the French Colonial Office, and is now under the control of Dr. Métin, who has already made a name by several important researches. For some months past he has applied himself especially to the study of dysentery, and news has just been received at the Pasteur Institute, Paris, that he has discovered the micrococcus of that malady. The Pasteur chemists here also state that Dr. Métin has discovered an efficacious serum against dysentery, though the news of this important research is not yet officially confirmed.

**THE PEACE AND FRENCH COMMERCE.**—M. Fumouze, President of the Paris Chamber of Commerce, of Paris, and a well-known wholesale pharmacist, has been interviewed by a *Figaro* reporter as to the probable consequences of the peace on French commerce. M. Fumouze remarked that before the war the French did little commerce with the Boer Republics, but that these countries may now become rich by the products of their soil and open to international com-



merce. He expressed his regret at the "deplorable action" of certain papers which "daily insulted neighbours who ought to be friends," and his satisfaction that this state of things was now ended. "If peace re-established harmony between two great nations that all tended to unite, it would be twice welcome as the end of a sad war and as the announcement of a new honeymoon." M. Fumouze has a good many friends in England, not the least of whom is Lord Avebury.

**PARIS ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.**—At a recent meeting of this Academy Dr. Josias read a paper with a view to proving the possibility of the transmission of the foot-and-mouth disease to human beings through infected milk. The doctor mentioned in support of his contention the case of a thirteen-months-old baby that came under his notice recently. The mother had brought her child up for a year, and it was then given milk from a cow that was afterwards found to be suffering from the foot-and-mouth disease.\* The baby developed soon afterwards all the symptoms of the disease, and its life was only saved by energetic treatment. The disease in question being rather prevalent amongst cattle in France, Dr. Josias urged that the sale of milk should be prohibited from infected localities unless it has been previously sterilised or Pasteurised, and the Academy voted a resolution to that effect. The Academy received recently a communication demonstrating the fact that the new element, radium, has an illuminating-power which is visible to blind persons, save in exceptional cases. The fact had already been shown that radium was visible by the normal eye when a perfectly opaque screen was interposed, and important results are expected from the new experiments with blind persons.

## South African News.

(From our Correspondent.)

**TRADE-MARK.**—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., manufacturing chemists and wholesale druggists, of 12-16 Colclman Street, London, E.C., have given notice in Cape Town to apply for registration of the trade-mark "Zotal" in respect of disinfectants, manufactured or unmanufactured, in Class 2.

**A CHLOROFORM FATALITY.**—Last month, according to the *Bloemfontein Post*, Mr. Drummond, a chemist, latterly a resident of Johannesburg, while under chloroform for the amputation of his arm, sank into unconsciousness, from which he was never resuscitated, and died in the operating-room.

**PHARMACEUTICAL EXAMINATION.**—The Colonial Pharmacy Board (Cape Colony) conducted an examination on May 8. Seven candidates presented themselves, and of these the following five passed: Arthur Barclay Bull, James Moore, Isaac Adrian van Niekerk, Allan Murray Will, and William Thomas Keating. Two failed.

**PERSONAL.**—Among Colonial visitors to England who left Cape Town last week (May 21) were Mr. George Darroll, of Cleghorn's Pharmacy, Cape Town, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony and Government nominee on the Cape Pharmacy Board, and Mr. J. R. Barnsley, of Beaconsfield, near Kimberley.

**A PROMISING DISTRICT.**—In the opinion of many far-seeing business men, writes a Johannesburg correspondent, the West Rand (including Krugersdorp and Randfontein) will in the future be one of the most important districts outside Johannesburg. It has the advantage of a fertile country behind it, inhabited by progressive farmers, producing grain, tobacco, and excellent fruit.

**BUSINESS CHANGES.**—The well-known Transvaal pharmaceutical firm of Messrs. Jolly & Adcock has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. T. E. Jolly is taking over the businesses at Johannesburg and Roodepoort, while Mr. E. J. Adcock will carry on the concerns at Krugersdorp and Randfontein.—The business in Long Street, Cape Town,

hitherto carried on under the firm-name of S. Adams & Co. has changed hands. The new proprietors are Messrs. H. R. Peck and W. Aitken, who will trade for the present under the old title.

**LOVESICK.**—At Durban a native has been sentenced to pay 2*l.* or suffer a month's imprisonment for attempting to administer a "love-philtre" to a young European girl. Accused was employed in the neighbourhood where complainant resides, and induced an umfaan to take the medicine, with instructions to run it through a sieve, and put it in the young lady's tea. If she drank it, said the native, she would love him or would die.

**TRADE OF ORANGIA.**—The Collector of Customs at Bloemfontein has issued a specification, dated April 30, showing the goods imported into the Colony during the last quarter of the year 1901, in comparison with 1898. From the Cape Colony drugs and chemicals valued at 12,754*l.* were imported in 1901, against 15,212*l.* in 1898; from Natal, 1,794*l.*, against 792*l.* Extracts and essences from Cape Colony, 1,767*l.*, against 598*l.*; from Natal, 158*l.*, against 113*l.* in 1898. Medicinal preparations, 7,096*l.* from Cape Colony, against 9,033*l.*; from Natal, 323*l.*, against 1,043*l.* Essential and perfumed oils, 55*l.* from Cape Colony, against 348*l.* in 1898. Perfumery, cosmetics, powder, and soap for toilet use from Cape Colony, 956*l.*, against 824*l.* in 1898.

**THE SCHOLTZ CASE.**—At a meeting of the Colonial Medical Council at Cape Town on May 2, it was decided to appoint centres for the forthcoming examinations for nurses' certificates at Cape Town and Kimberley. A letter was read from the President of the Cape of Good Hope branch of the British Medical Association deprecating the publication in the press of the verdict of the Medical Council (with comments) in the inquiry held by it into charges brought against Dr. Scholtz before the Council's decision had been confirmed or otherwise by the Governor in Council, and requesting the Council to place before the Association the official correspondence in the case, so that the profession at large may be able to form a correct opinion upon it. It was also urged that the correspondence be printed and sent to every medical man on the Colonial Register. A special meeting is to be called to deal with the letter.

**DIAMOND FIELD NOTES.**—Messrs. N. C. Ruffel (Limited) opened their new premises in Dutoitspan Road last month.—Mr. J. R. Barnsley, a well-known Beaconsfield chemist, is holidaying.—Messrs. A. Nicolson and W. Wilkins, two Kimberley chemists, played in a tennis-tournament which excited the inhabitants last month.—Griqua's letter (*C. & D.*, April 19, page 614) will not, says a Kimberley correspondent, encourage any intending emigrants, but I should be sorry to come back to the retail in England, and the majority of assistants I have met here are of the same mind.—Hermanus Johannes Steyn, described as a farmer, appeared before the Magistrate of Kimberley on May 17, charged with contravening the Medical and Pharmacy Act by illegally practising as a doctor. A native witness stated that, acting on the advice of a friend, he took a child to see "Dr." Steyn. The accused gave him two bottles of medicine, the sum of 2*s.* being charged. Cross-examined, the witness admitted that Steyn never represented himself as a doctor, and the case was adjourned.

**SETTLING DOWN.**—The first general meeting of the members of the Chemical and Metallurgical Society since the beginning of the war was held in the Chamber of Mines, at Johannesburg, on May 10. There were thirty-five members present, and Mr. E. H. Johnson presided. The cash balance in bank was stated to be 44*l.* The Chairman reviewed briefly the circumstances (chiefly warlike) that had transpired since the previous meeting in September, 1899. He alluded to the members, not a few, who had laid aside the burette for the rifle, and had gone to swell the sad "roll of honour." He spoke hopefully of future development, and hinted at the formulation of a scheme whereby a properly-equipped lecture-theatre might be instituted for members' use. Mr. Crosse said it had been suggested that a public lecture-hall should be erected in connection with the various technical societies, in which there would be one or two committee-rooms and lecture-rooms for the different societies. Mr. Crosse then read some "Notes on the Analysis of Cyanide Solutions," the discussion being adjourned until the next meeting.

\* We have heard of a similar case in the North of London, where the patient was the child of a man who had been in contact with cattle suffering from foot-and-mouth disease.—*EDITOR.*

## Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"  
May 1902. 6d. per copy, post free.

**WHOLESALE THEFTS.**—A receiver of 140*l.* worth of drugs stolen from Messrs. Elliott Brothers (Limited), Sydney, was, on April 10, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, to be reduced to six months if restitution to the extent of 100*l.* is made.

**MR. D. J. WILLIAMS**, George Street West, Sydney, was elected a member of the Council of the N.S.W. Pharmaceutical Society, on April 15, in place of Mr. W. G. Bladon, resigned. At the same meeting Mr. W. Short was elected President, Mr. S. Mears Vice-President, and Mr. H. S. Brothwood was re-elected Treasurer. Mr. Williams, the new councillor, is a native of Ballarat, Victoria, but has lived in Sydney since he was 10 years of age.

**WEBSTER MEDAL.**—As a memorial of the late Mr. A. E. Webster, Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Western Australia, whose death was recorded in the *C. & D.*, June 7, page 898, a Webster Medal is to be founded. The medal, which is to be a gold one, will be annually presented to the candidate obtaining the highest percentage of marks in the Qualifying-examinations of the year. This announcement was made at the annual meeting of the W.A. Pharmaceutical Society on March 26, when several members paid tribute to Mr. Webster's many good qualities.

**IRISH LICENTIATES.**—In the "Calendar" of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland is a notice to licentiates who emigrate to the Colonies to the effect that pharmaceutical licentiates are permitted to act as pharmaceutical chemists in various colonies without further examination. In the case of Queensland it is stated that "it appears that those applying for such registration must be at the same time members of the Society." The Pharmacy Board of Queensland, at a meeting on April 10, made it clear that it is not essential to registration that pharmaceutical licentiates should also be members of the Society.

**THE AUSTRALIAN FORMULARY.**—At the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia at Melbourne, on April 10, the final proof of the Australian formulary was laid on the table. Copies were sent to the other Australian States asking if they were desirous of joining in the publication, and also if the various societies had any suggestions to make. At the meeting of the N.S.W. Pharmaceutical Society on April 15, it was stated that copies of the formulary could be supplied at 16*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per thousand, but the secretary finds that the work could be done in Sydney at 6*l.* 15*s.* for the first thousand and 3*l.* 15*s.* for succeeding thousands. It is thought that the Victorian Society have made a mistake in their quotations.

**FREE DISINFECTANTS.**—From the Sydney Town Hall about one ton of chloride of lime and 200 gallons of phenyle (1 in 20) have been distributed weekly during the plague epidemic. The morning following the discovery of a new case is always busy. Phosphorus paste was used for rats till they became too cunning to take it. Arsenic was then tried, but rats are beginning to leave it alone, and a return to phosphorus is contemplated. About 600*l.* has been spent on disinfectants and poison since the distribution began, and 530*l.* has been spent in other ways. Six carts were formerly employed distributing 400 tins of poison daily from house to house, and 1,000 tins a day were also distributed from the town-hall.

**COMPANY-MEETING.**—At the annual meeting of the Kempthorne, Prosser, N.Z., Drug Company at Dunedin, on March 20, a dividend of 7 per cent. was declared. The managing director (Mr. T. W. Kempthorne) was in the chair, and stated that, although the company had had a fairly good year's business, the results were unsatisfactory. It appears that the late managers at Christchurch and Wellington, who have been in the service of the company for twenty years, had sent in stock-returns which would require investigating, and the tariff-changes had caused a greater loss than was provided for in the previous year. A shareholder said the fact that a dividend of 7 per cent. could be paid when only 2½ had been earned was a tribute to the cautious policy adopted by the board in the past. The

report and balance-sheet were adopted, and the retiring directors (the Hon. F. S. Grimwade and E. N. Grimwade) re-elected.

**N.S.W. POISON SCHEDULE.**—Various alterations in the poison schedule of New South Wales have been gazetted during the month of April. The effect of the proclamations is to remove from the poison schedule bluestone, white vitriol, Atkinson's preservative, Hill's vermin-killer, the permanganates, and some other rarely-asked-for drugs, and to add other poisons to parts one and two. The poison schedule now stands as follows, the portions in italics being new:—

### FIRST PART.

Arsenic.  
Prussic acid.  
Strychnine.  
Savin and its oil.  
Ergot of rye and its preparations.  
Chloral hydrate.  
Laudanum.  
*All poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts,*

### SECOND PART.

Cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides.  
*Preparations of cyanide of potassium and all metallic cyanides.*  
Aconite and its preparations.  
Tartar emetic.  
*Preparations of tartar emetic.*  
Corrosive sublimate.  
*Preparations of corrosive sublimate.*  
Cantharides.  
*The tincture and all vesicating liquid preparations of cantharides.*  
Oxalic acid.  
*Preparations of oxalic acid.*  
Chloroform.  
*Preparations of chloroform.*  
Belladonna and its preparations.  
Opium, and all preparations of opium or of poppies other than laudanum.  
Arsenical preparations, except green and other coloured paints.  
*Preparations of prussic acid.*  
*Preparations of strychnine.*  
*Preparations of all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.*  
*Essential oil of almonds, unless deprived of its prussic acid.*  
*Chloral hydrate and its preparations.*  
*Preparations of morphine.*  
*Red oxide of mercury (commonly known as red precipitate of mercury).*  
*Ammoniated mercury (commonly known as white precipitate of mercury).*  
*Nux vomica and its preparations.*  
Carbolic acid.  
*Hydrochloric acid or strong spirit of salt.*  
*Strong nitric acid.*  
*Strong sulphuric acid.*  
*Phosphorus, except red amorphous.*

**DEATH OF AN ENGLISH CHEMIST.**—On April 28 an inquest was held at Sydney on the body of Reginald Betts. He had taken lodgings in the city under the name of Robert Hayward, but a fortnight earlier had shown the boarding-house keeper papers in the name of Reginald Betts, including a certificate from the examiners of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, dated "London, February 20, 1889," showing that he was a qualified chemist and druggist. When he arrived on April 3 he said he had just come from New Zealand. He was always more or less intemperate, and had lately suffered from insomnia. Dr. Jamieson, who was called in, said the body showed symptoms of poisoning, and there was a strong odour of chlorodyne about. A constable produced three bottles which had contained chlorodyne, and stated that among the effects he found several letters addressed to Robert Hayward, apparently from his wife. A telegram dated December, 1901, addressed to "Hayward, Albany Hotel, Ryde," was as follows, "Sending draft and passage-ticket to G.P.O., Southampton, to reach there tonight. D.A.C." There was also a discharge from the Suffolk Volunteer Corps in the name of Colour-Sergeant R. Betts, and other letters were addressed "Reginald Betts, Chemist." The jury returned a verdict of death from poisoning, adding that there was not sufficient evidence to show that it had been self-administered. [The address of Reginald Betts on the British Register is given as Thoroughfare Woodbridge, Suffolk.]



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

A NEW era of punctuality was inaugurated on Wednesday, when the first meeting of the new Council began exactly at 11 o'clock. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wootton were the only councillors not present. Mr. Wootton's absence from this meeting, as well as from the annual meeting, was due to a sharp attack of pneumonia, which passed the critical stage on Sunday, June 1, and he is now improving. A resolution of sympathy was passed with the family of the late Mr. Frederick Andrews. Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme was next elected President, for the third year running; Mr. C. B. Allen, Vice-President; and Mr. S. R. Atkins, Treasurer. The standing orders were adopted as usual, but a committee was appointed to consider whether the method of procedure could be improved. The old committees were re-elected, a new one—the *Journal Investigation Committee*—appointed to consider the conduct of the *Journal*, and the President made a suggestion for the appointment of an Education and Examination Committee, which is to be considered by the General Purposes Committee. Delegates were appointed for the British Pharmaceutical Conference, but the question of sending a delegate to the American Pharmaceutical Association was left over till next meeting.

The monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on June 11. It began exactly at 11 o'clock, there being present Messrs. Atkins, Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Newsholme, Park, Robinson, and Young. Before the reading of the minutes was finished Messrs. Allen, Cooper, Harrington, Harrison, Savory, Southall, and Symes had arrived, and the clock had not indicated a quarter past 11 before Messrs. Hills, Carteighe, and Storrar had dropped into their places at the Council-table.

Mr. G. T. W. NEWSHOLME, who took the position of Chairman, called on the SECRETARY to read the minutes of the previous meeting.

An item in the minutes not previously made public was the appointment of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Messrs. Carteighe, Hills, Glyn-Jones, and Savory as a *Journal Investigation Committee*. A chemist who wished his name restored to the register was informed that the fee of 17s. must be sent with his application.

The CHAIRMAN mentioned that he had received a letter from Mr. Taylor (Bolton), asking to be excused from attending the meeting, and that Mr. Wootton's absence was due to illness. The councillors, the Chairman said, would be sorry to hear that Mr. Wootton had been very dangerously ill, but he was now out of danger and making good progress towards recovery. (Hear, hear.) On the Chairman's suggestion, a letter of sympathy is to be sent to Mr. Wootton.

### THE LATE MR. ANDREWS.

The CHAIRMAN next referred to the death of Mr. Frederick Andrews, who had served the Society as councillor and auditor. He (Mr. Andrews) always thought very highly of the Society, and did his best to further its interests in every way.

The VICE-CHAIRMAN, in seconding a resolution of sympathy which the Chairman proposed, said he was elected to fill the vacancy on the Council caused by the retirement of Mr. Andrews some eighteen years ago. At that time Mr. Andrews felt he could not give the time needed for Council-work and also that the time had arrived when he could rest on his oars. Mr. Andrews was always most thoroughly in earnest in everything he undertook in connection with the Society, and there was no meeting of importance in London connected with pharmacy at which he was not present.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

### ELECTION OF PRESIDENT.

Mr. CHATER handed round voting-papers containing a list of the councillors, and each member was required to indicate

his choice for the presidency. The SECRETARY then, having collected the papers in the voting-box and straightened them out, declared there were nineteen papers—one a blank, the other eighteen indicating Mr. Newsholme as President. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN, having declared himself President, thanked the councillors for electing him to that post for the third time. He appreciated the honour, and, whilst he would have been equally glad to have supported one of his colleagues in the office, he was willing to take on the work for another year. A good deal of a provincial President's time was spent in travelling, which placed him at a slight disadvantage compared with a London President; but, having been so well backed up by the Vice-President of the past year, he felt the disadvantage was more than neutralised. He hoped the coming year would result in some legislation of benefit to chemists. If the draft Pharmacy Bill could be passed, he felt it would be of permanent benefit to the craft. (Hear, hear.)

### ELECTION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.

A similar process of election was gone through in electing a Vice-President, eighteen of the papers being for Mr. Allen and one was blank.

The PRESIDENT having declared Mr. C. B. Allen duly elected.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the best reward they could give him for his past services was to re-elect him unanimously as they had done. He was pleased his services had been thought worthy of notice by the President.

### ELECTION OF TREASURER.

Mr. S. R. ATKINS was next re-elected Treasurer, and, replying, said that to be Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Society was an honour in life he valued, and he hoped that nothing he would do would be a discredit to that honour.

### THE STANDING ORDERS

were next adopted, and, on the suggestion of Mr. ROBINSON, a committee, consisting of the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Messrs. Carteighe, Glyn-Jones, Robinson, and Young, was appointed to consider and report if the methods of procedure could be improved.

### OTHER ELECTIONS.

Mr. Richard Bramridge was elected Secretary and Registrar for the ensuing year.

Dr. B. H. Paul and Mr. John Humphrey were re-appointed editor and sub-editor of the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

Mr. E. M. Holmes was appointed curator of the Society's museums, and

Mr. J. R. Hill Assistant-Secretary in Edinburgh for the ensuing year.

Thirty-two persons were restored to their former places in the Society, two were restored to the register, and a number of persons were elected members or student-associates.

### COMMITTEES.

The Council, having considered in committee for some time, re-appointed the following committees:—General Purposes; Law and Parliamentary; Finance; Benevolent Fund; Library, Museum, School, and House; Freehold Investment; Research; Dispensers; Watch; and *Journal Investigation*, the last-named with the addition of Mr. Harrison.

### DELEGATES

were appointed to represent the Society at the meeting of the British Pharmaceutical Conference to be held at Dundee on August 11, those who signified their intention of being present being the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, and Messrs. Cooper, Gifford, Southall, Symes, and Storrar. The Secretary is also to attend.

### A SUGGESTION

was then made by the PRESIDENT that a committee be appointed to form a permanent conference on educational and examination matters. It would bring the Council and Boards of Examiners into closer touch if such a conference could be arranged, the first meeting to be in Dundee at the same time as the British Pharmaceutical Conference. The suggested composition of the committee was the President



Vice-President, four councillors, and two members from each of the Boards of Examiners.

The PRESIDENT gave his views of the matter from a written report, which

Mr. ROBINSON suggested should be sent to the councillors for consideration. He did not quite understand the suggestion, but gathered that the committee was to obtain information on educational questions.

The PRESIDENT: And report to this Council.

Mr. ROBINSON: I feel it will only be consistent with my policy to move that the report be sent to the members for consideration.

Mr. HARRISON seconded Mr. Robinson's motion, and said he felt there was much in the President's suggestion that the Boards of Examiners should be brought more in contact with the Council. He had thought, however, that the President and Vice-President being *ex-officio* members of the Boards of Examiners was sufficient safeguard.

Mr. HILLS also pleaded for a little more time to consider the matter, although he was sure that a subject which had had the President's attention would meet with the approval of the Council.

Dr. SYMES thought that during the Conference was a good time for the suggested meeting. There are several points which could be discussed—for instance, the question which has been before the Council for a long time past of imposing minimum periods of study on students. Most students at present took certain periods of study voluntarily, and it was a question as to whether the Boards of Examiners should require evidence of such study from candidates.

The PRESIDENT said he had mentioned the matter at that meeting as the time was short before the Conference, but he would have copies of his suggestion sent to all members of the General Purposes Committee before it met again.

Mr. GLYN-JONES: Will you also please tell us if it is to be an administrative committee?

Mr. CARTEIGHE: And do not call it a conference on any account; it will only lead to confusion.

The TREASURER agreed with the principle of the President's suggestion, but did not see that the meeting need be held at Conference-time.

The PRESIDENT: My idea was that all the members would be present.

#### FINANCE.

The acting Finance Committee presented a report showing the following balances on the

	£	s.	d.
General Fund ... ..	£3,891	0	2
Benevolent Fund... ..	909	6	4
Donation account ... ..	230	16	0
Orphan Fund account ... ..	46	3	3

The amount submitted for payment was 1,835*l* 14*s*. 7*d*., made up of the following items:—Salaries and annuities, 727*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*.; *Journal*, 642*l*. 7*s*. 6*d*.; current expenses, 300*l*.; sundries, 165*l*. 8*s*. 9*d*.

The report was adopted.

#### BENEVOLENCE.

The report of the councillors acting as a Benevolent Fund was taken in committee; after which

The VICE-PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said the committee recommended a grant of 5*l*. in one case, and several other cases were deferred. The Vice-President mentioned that Miss Hayes, for whom he appealed for votes some time ago, had been elected to a pension from the Home for Incurables, and asked members to use their votes and influence to secure the election of Robert Valentine Honman to the London Orphan Asylum, Watford. The election is fixed for June 23.

#### LIBRARY REPORT.

The Library, Museum, School, and House Committee, which met on May 14, reported. The PRESIDENT said that, in accordance with a suggestion of Mr. Robinson, he would not read the report, but ask for remarks on the paragraphs *seriatim*.

Mr. ROBINSON: Copies of the report should be handed to the Press.

The report dealt with the attendances at the Society's libraries and museum. The Professor of Chemistry reported

that the laboratories badly required cleaning and painting, and the Vice-President was requested to inspect the premises, and report on the work that should be done during the vacation. The committee recommended that Professor Collie be authorised to purchase certain physical apparatus which he considers essential for the lectures on physics, at a cost not exceeding 15*l*., and that the amount be charged to the Society's general fund. The legacy received under the will of the late Mr. Martindale is to be expended in the purchase of new books on pharmacy for the library, as they are published, until the amount (17*l*. 19*s*.) is exhausted. The library is to be closed on Thursday evenings from the end of May until the end of September. The library and museum are also to be closed at 5 P.M. each day (except Saturday) during July, August, and September, and entirely from September 1 to 14 inclusive. The Society's house is recommended to be connected with the telephone service.

The same committee, sitting as a Research Committee, were handed by Professor Greenish Part III. of the report on "Solubilities," which is to be published in the *Journal*. Professor Collie reported that the Salters' Research Fellow is still engaged on the standardisation of coca-solutions. Three advanced students, who have just passed the Major examination, were admitted to the research laboratory as workers for the remainder of the session.

The PRESIDENT put the paragraphs one by one, and asked for remarks.

Mr. HARRISON hoped the new method of putting the report would not preclude any remarks the President had to offer.

The PRESIDENT: I have no remarks to make.

The report was adopted.

#### THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

The selection of a suitable person to deliver the inaugural address to the students of the School of Pharmacy in October was left with the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee.

#### DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

Mr. William Greig, Orford Row, Walthamstow, was appointed Divisional Secretary for Walthamstow, in place of Mr. Saunders, who has left the neighbourhood.

Mr. Wm. Harvey wrote resigning his position as Divisional Secretary for N.E. Bethnal Green owing to increasing infirmity. The PRESIDENT referred to the great service Mr. Harvey had rendered to the Society, and received the resignation with regret.

#### LETTERS

The new honorary and corresponding members wrote, thanking the Council for the honour paid to them.

The General Medical Council sent a cheque for 100*l*. to the Society, in accordance with a resolution passed at the meeting of the G.M.C. last week (*C. & D.*, June 7, page 885).

The Research Committee are to consider what shall be done with the cheque.

The Secretary of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Society wrote complaining that there are many open shops in the district owned by medical men, where poisons are dispensed by young persons without proper supervision—causing unfair competition and danger to the public.

The General Purposes Committee are to look into the matter.

#### AN AMERICAN INVITATION.

The Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association wrote to the officers and members of the Society that the Association would hold its fiftieth annual meeting at Philadelphia on September 8. This being the golden anniversary, the Society was invited to send a delegate.

The PRESIDENT asked if any councillor was willing to represent the Society.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: It is your duty as President to go, and besides you have got the chain. (Laughter.)

The PRESIDENT: Perhaps you will go, Mr. Carteighe.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: I have already been. When I was President I thought it my duty to go and represent the Society. (Laughter.)

The PRESIDENT: Perhaps between now and next month someone will volunteer.

Mr. CARTEIGHE said the meeting is an important one. The Association occupies the same position in America that

the Pharmaceutical Society does here. It is a body with members from all States, and represents American pharmacy as a whole. Those who have not been to such a meeting have no idea of the extent of the loyalty, almost affection, that Americans have for a Britisher. Such a meeting is an education and an experience.

Dr. SYMES: It is like our Conference.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: Yes; but it takes a part in the compilation of the National Pharmacopoeia.

Mr. ROBINSON: The invitation is addressed to the officers and members, so that it is open for a member not a councillor to represent us.

Mr. CARTEIGHE: I may mention I have received a private invitation, as I am an honorary member. I think you ought to go, Mr. President; it would make you more competent than ever to fill the Presidential chair.

The matter was left over till next meeting.

#### OTHER OFFICIAL MATTERS.

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria sent details of their year's work—the annual report, which the PRESIDENT said would be placed in the library.

The Privy Council sent a formal acknowledgment of the receipt of the new by-laws and altered poison-regulations.

The Colonial Secretary sent a copy of the proclamation issued by the administrator of the Orange River Colony in regard to the qualifications of chemists.

The SECRETARY read extracts from the proclamation, the gist of which was given in the *C & D*, May 17, page 758.

Mr. HILLS: It is all very interesting, but is not it what we had from the Colonial Office some time ago? They asked us then for suggestions.

The PRESIDENT explained that on a previous occasion the Colonial Office asked for suggestions, and a committee drafted a reply. He thought it was very satisfactory to be able to help the Administrator of the Colony in dealing with the heavy task of re-establishing order.

Mr. ROBINSON: Shortly, it is that our diplomas will be recognised.

The PRESIDENT: Yes; but it is only a temporary measure. This concluded the public business.

#### NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

THE annual meeting of Scotch members of the Society will be held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Friday, June 20, at 11 A.M., when Mr. Boa (Chairman) will make a statement, and the scrutineers will report on the election of Executive. For the eighteen vacancies the following twenty-three persons are candidates:—

\*Boa, Peter, Edinburgh  
\*Cowie, W. B., Edinburgh  
Cummings, W., Dundee  
Currie, A., Leith  
Dey, A. J., Edinburgh  
\*Doig, W., Dundee  
\*Dott, D. B., Edinburgh  
\*Dunlop, T., Glasgow  
\*Fisher, J. H., Dumfermline  
Giles, W., Aberdeen  
Gilmour, J. P., Glasgow  
\*Henry, C. F., Edinburgh

\*Johnston, J., Aberdeen  
\*Kerr, C., Dundee  
\*Maben, T., Glasgow  
\*Mitchell, D., Inverness  
\*Navsmith, A., Arbroath  
Nesbit, James, Portobello  
Rowland, G. H. C., Edinburgh  
\*Spence, A., Linlithgow  
\*Strachan, A., Aberdeen  
\*Tocher, John, Dumfries  
Wilson, W. P., Haddington

Those marked with an asterisk are members of the retiring Executive.

THE POISON-BOOK.—Mr. Madge, Gonger Street, Adelaide: has been fined for not making the necessary entries in the poison-book as required by the Poisons Act (S.A.). Mr. Madge had made entries on slips of paper instead of in a poison-book. The matter was brought to light as a result of the suicide of a customer who purchased some strychnine.

A LOST CERTIFICATE.—Some twelve years ago Mr. Stephen Shaw deposited his Minor certificate at the office of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland for the purpose of registration. The Board, being satisfied of the *bona fides* of the application, registered Mr. Shaw, but the certificate could not be found. Mr. Shaw has now gone to South Africa and wants to produce his certificate as evidence of qualification. The Queensland Board are to do all they can to assist Mr. Shaw by furnishing him with a letter, explaining how the certificate got lost.

## British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at the Pharmaceutical Society's House on Tuesday, June 3, 1902. Present: Mr. G. Claridge Druce (President), in the chair; Mr. Naylor (Vice-President), Mr. J. O. Umney (Hon. Treasurer), Professor Greenish, Messrs. Atkinson, W. Cummings, Farr, Tyrer, and White, Messrs. Ransom and Peck (Hon. General Secretaries), and Mr. Hearn (Assistant Secretary). Mr. A. B. Anderson, of Dundee, also attended as a deputation (with Mr. Cummings) from the Local Committee. Apologies for absence were received from Dr. Attfield, Dr. Symes, Messrs. Atkins, Beggs, Kerr, Martin, and Wells. The deputation from Dundee (Messrs. Anderson and Cummings) presented the

#### DRAFT PROGRAMME

for the annual meeting, which was as follows:—

#### MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 11.

8 P.M. Reception by Lord Provost Hunter and Mrs. Hunter in Victoria Art Galleries. Music, refreshments.

#### TUESDAY, AUGUST 12.

10 A.M. Opening of Conference in Chemistry Lecture-hall of University College. Address by the President.

1 P.M. Luncheon in Queen's Hotel.

2 P.M. Sessions of Conference resumed.

4.15 P.M. Special train from Tay Bridge station direct to St. Andrews, "the grey old city by the sea." Tea. Walk through West Port and South Street to the Cathedral and St. Regulus Tower, returning by Castle and the Scores to the golf-links.

9 P.M. Train *via* Tayport and Newport, arriving at Dundee 9.45.

#### WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

10 A.M. Sessions of Conference resumed.

1 P.M. Luncheon in Queen's Hotel.

2 P.M. Sessions of Conference resumed and closed.

4.30 P.M. Afternoon tea in the grounds of University College.

6 P.M. Dance and smoking-concert in Gray's Assembly-rooms.

#### THURSDAY, AUGUST 14.

9.15 A.M. Sail from steamboat-pier to Perth in twin-screw steamer *Thistle*. ("The scenery is fine as far as Newburgh, then, as we approach the 'fair city,' it assumes an unrivalled picturesqueness.")

10.40 (about) A.M. Special train from West station to Perth for those who do not go by steamer.

11.40 (about) A.M. Special train from Perth to Comrie through Strathearn. ("Combines types of all the most exquisitely beautiful scenery to be found in the Highlands.")

1 P.M. Luncheon in West-end Public Hall, Comrie.

3 P.M. Drive to St. Fillans. ("No spot in Britain so thoroughly embodies our most cherished conceptions of Arcadia as St. Fillans.")

4 P.M. Return drive to Comrie.

5 P.M. Tea in Public Hall, Comrie.

7.30 P.M. Train leaves Comrie for Dundee.

9 P.M. Arrive in Dundee.

Mr. J. C. Umney proposed, and Mr. Ransom seconded—

That the hearty thanks of the Committee be accorded to the deputation for their kindness in coming to present the programme.

This being carried, the programme, after one or two slight alterations, was unanimously approved.

The Hon Secretaries reported that, after considerable correspondence, &c., the railway companies had decided that they could not issue reduced-fare tickets to Dundee, but suggested that members of the Conference should avail themselves of the advantages offered by tourist-tickets. Arrangements have been made with Dundee, Perth, and London Shipping Company to take members of the Conference and their friends at single fares (22s 6d., first cabin) for the double journey. The steamers sail from the Dundee Wharf, Limehouse, and the journey takes about thirty hours.

#### OTHER BUSINESS.

Mr. W. T. Grice, F.C.S., of Calcutta, was appointed Colonial Secretary for Bengal.

An invitation to send delegates to the golden anniversary of the American Pharmaceutical Association was received.

Several gentlemen were elected to membership.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, June 4, at 3 o'clock. The President (Mr. George D. Beggs) occupied the chair; and the other members of the Council who attended were the Vice-President (Mr. J. I. Bernard), and Messrs. P. N. White (Sligo), Kelly, H. V. Goldon (Birr), W. V. Johnston, T. Batt, J. Smith, and Geo. Brown.

### PEACE AND PLENTY.

The PRESIDENT said: Before we take up the business on the agenda-paper, it is only right that I should allude to events that have taken place during the past week. I refer to the signing of the treaty of peace. As subjects of the Empire, we feel it to be a matter for rejoicing that this cruel war—whether it was a just war or otherwise it is not for me to say—has been brought to such a happy termination. (Applause.) I am sure that every member of the Council will agree with me when I say that it is our fervent wish now that peace reigns again, that both the victor and vanquished will unite in making Africa a peaceful and prosperous part of our vast Empire. (Applause.)

I have further to mention that I had the honour to be the guest of the President of the English Society at their annual dinner, and it gives me great pleasure in informing you that all possible honour was done your Society, and I, as your President, was greeted with the utmost cordiality and friendship, and, as far as I can gauge the feelings of the members of that Society, I am happy to say that they appear to be quite of the idea that the two Societies should run side by side. Although on the main points we cannot work in unison, I am with them in saying that there are minor matters—I emphasise the word "minor"—with reference to which the two Societies may work together which would be an advantage to both Societies and pharmacy in general. But as regards the welcome I received at their dinner, it could not have been more hearty and cordial than it was, and I was extremely pleased to be there.

### A PHARMACY DEGREE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said the first matter on the agenda-paper was the re-umption from last meeting of the consideration of a proposal to apply to the Royal Commission on University Education to provide a University degree in science for Irish pharmacists. It was desirable to postpone the consideration of the subject for the present. This suggestion was agreed to.

### THE CASTLE OBJECTS TO A CHEMISTRY COURSE.

The following letter from the Clerk of the Privy Council (Mr. J. B. Dougherty) to the Registrar was read:—

Sir,—With reference to the proposed regulation adopted by the Council of your Society on January 1 last making a course of elementary chemistry compulsory in the case of candidates for the Pharmaceutical Licence, I am directed by the Lord-Lieutenant to inform you that his Excellency and the Privy Council have declined to approve of the regulation, considering that the objections set out in my letter of February 5 have not been removed by your reply, and that, as the examination in elementary chemistry is compulsory in the case of these students, it may be left to them to avail themselves of the best means at their disposal for acquiring the knowledge necessary for passing such examinations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: The Castle authorities do not seem inclined to foster pharmacy, or raise it to a higher than the existing standard. They seem to think that if a man grind-up sufficiently to scrape through an examination it does not matter whether he is thoroughly prepared or not. In view of this it will be ridiculous for us to continue to spend the funds subscribed by the members of the Society for the educational purpose that we have been applying them to, when we find that the powers that reign in this country do not assist us in any way, but, in fact, throw cold water on our efforts. We have done our duty. Further we cannot go. They do not appear to understand that it is necessary for a man to be properly trained in order to be a pharmacist.

The PRESIDENT: I may say, in support of the remarks of

the Vice-President, that we gave the subject every attention, and did so at the request of their own Government inspector, who pointed out the deficiencies of the students in that particular subject. Those who did take out the lectures at our school were the better men at the examinations; and their own inspector strongly advised that the courses should be taken out, but they seem to throw cold water on anything that we do to advance pharmacy.

Mr. KELLY said the letter from the Privy Council was most disheartening. The Council had gone to the trouble and expense of establishing a school and engaging a teacher in order to afford their students an opportunity of learning theoretical chemistry; and they only charged a guinea for a four months' course of lectures.

The PRESIDENT: I fear the school will have to be given up. There is no use in throwing away our money. We shall not carry it on next session unless we are sure of a certain number of students. We have guaranteed our professor a certain sum for the current session, and we will certainly carry on the school to the end of this session.

The REGISTRAR: The session is over.

The PRESIDENT: Then I would be inclined to propose that unless we get a certain number of students the school should be discontinued, for there is no use in running a school which is appreciated neither by the students nor by the authorities, who should look at the matter in a different light. The school is in its way second to none in the country; and as long as attendance at it was supposed to be compulsory we had a very good attendance. Now that the students have got the cue that it is not to be compulsory the attendance has fallen off.

Mr. SMITH: Would it be well to have an interview with Sir George Duffey in order to see if anything can be done?

The VICE-PRESIDENT: What they say is, "Examine the man, and if he is not fit to pass stick him." We shall have a very sufficient answer to any strictures that the inspector may pass in future with respect to candidates not knowing elementary chemistry.

Mr. KELLY: The school has cost us about 100l.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: It is a very funny position. The Government inspector recommends a thing, and the Government will not allow it.

Mr. SMITH: That is why I think Sir George might do something.

The VICE-PRESIDENT: He did all he could in the matter.

### ILLEGAL USE OF "M.P.S.I."

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he desired to call attention to the fact that a number of licentiates of the Society were using the title of "M.P.S.I.," although they were not members of the Society at all. No doubt this might occur through inadvertence, but they had no right to use the title unless they subscribed to the Society. If the practice did not cease, the Council would have to take the matter up.

The PRESIDENT: Give them warning that they cannot use the title.

The REGISTRAR: In any cases that came under my notice I wrote asking for subscriptions, and I got many subscriptions in that way.

Mr. GOLDON: Have we power to stop it?

The PRESIDENT: You have. You can prevent a man from calling himself a member of the Society if he does not subscribe to it.

### OTHER BUSINESS.

A letter from the Secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association invited the Council to send delegates to the celebration of its "Golden Anniversary," which is to take place in Philadelphia next September. The Registrar was directed to write for information.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by Mr. SMITH, thanks were voted to the Pharmacy Board of Victoria for a donation of a copy of their report for 1901.

Other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

"PRACTICAL METHODS OF URINE-ANALYSIS (Second Edition) is an excellent work, which I will have great pleasure in bringing to the notice of my students." So writes Mr. T. P. Barrie, F.C.S., and other teachers have written to the same effect. The book may be obtained from our office by post for 2s. 9d., or from wholesale houses at 2s. 6d. (the published price).

## Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House, W., on Thursday, June 5, Dr. T. E. Thorpe presiding. The first paper was contributed by Dr. Julian Baker, on the hydrolysis of starch by

### UNGERMINATED BARLEY DIASTASE.

This enzyme exhibits in its action on starch certain differences from that of malt diastase—*eg*, it decomposes this material with the production of dextrin, maltose, and a little glucose, but the dextrin so formed is only slowly attacked by the diastase, and further resolved into maltose. The dextrin obtained on this reaction appears to be one of the earliest products of hydrolysis of starch, and gives the characteristic blue iodine reaction and therefore the author proposes to name it amylo-dextrin  $\alpha$ .

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Thorpe drew attention to a new Belgian process of obtaining malt, now in operation at Messrs. Bouskin's Watford brewery, by which the mash-tun is entirely done away with, and the conversion of the grains into malt liquor accomplished in a few minutes.

Mr. W. H. Sodau next gave a further instalment of his work on

### THE DECOMPOSITION OF CHLORATES.

In the present paper he discussed the various explanations which have been put forward to account for the facilitating action of manganese dioxide in the decomposition of potassium chlorate by heat, and came to the conclusion that McLeod's hypothesis, which assumes potassium permanganate to be formed, does not account for all the phenomena of this complex action. The explanation, he believes, is to be found in the occurrence of alternating oxidations and deoxidations of the manganese dioxide, which is a scientific way of begging the question.

The next paper was contributed by Mr. C. Smith, B.Sc., on the diazo-amino-compounds of

### ARYLTETRAHYDRO $\beta$ NAPHTHALENE,

and described the properties of several compounds of this class throwing light on the structural relations of benzene and naphthalene, and also on the constitution of diazo-amino-compounds. Dr. Morgan, in the discussion which followed, made use of this contribution as a peg on which to hang a lengthy dissertation on his views of the constitution of azo-amino bodies, which provoked Dr. Thorpe sarcastically to inquire whether Mr. Smith desired to "supplement" Dr. Morgan's remarks.

### "PHOSPHORUS TETROXIDE"

was the title of the next contribution, which was read by Mr. West. The author has prepared this oxide in considerable quantity by heating Thorpe and Sutton's phosphorus trioxide at 300° C., in sealed tubes, when it decomposes, forming phosphorus and the new oxide. The latter is a most remarkable substance, volatilising only with difficulty at 1,400° C., and dissolving in water to form phosphorus and meta-phosphoric acids, whence it appears that it is really a molecular combination of  $P_4O_6$  and  $P_2O_5$ ,—*i.e.*, of the trioxide and pentoxide—and this conclusion is borne out by determinations of its vapour-density, made in a special furnace capable of melting steel, which supports the formula  $P_8O_{16}$  for the new oxide.

### AT THE NEXT MEETING,

on Wednesday, June 18, at 5.30 P.M., a ballot for the election of Fellows will be held, and the following amongst other papers will be communicated:—

"Elimination of a Nitro-group on Diazotisation; Dinitro-*p*-anisidine." By R. Meldola and J. V. Eyre.

"A New Type of Substituted Nitrogen Chlorides." By F. D. Chattaway.

"The Colour-changes Exhibited by the Chlorides of Cobalt and Some Other Metals, from the Standpoint of the Theory of Electro-affinity." By F. G. Donnan and H. Bassett, jun.

"Preliminary Notice of Some New Derivatives of Pinene and Other Terpenes." By W. A. Tilden and H. Burrows.

"The Preparation of Pure Chlorine, and its Behaviour towards Hydrogen." By J. W. Mellor and E. J. Russell.

## Photographic Notes.

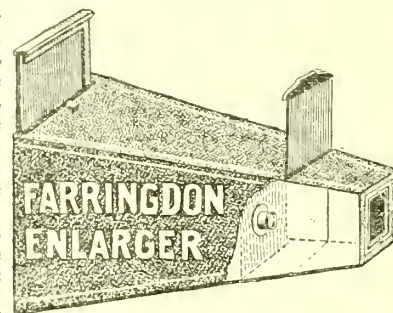
By a Pharmaceutical Camerist.

### THE WATKINS MANUAL.

MR. ALFRED WATKINS has brought out a useful book under the above title, the chief purpose of which is to explain his excellent systems of calculating exposures and developing by the aid of factors. The subjects have been touched on in various text-books, but the "Watkins Manual" is the first that has been solely devoted to an exposition of the principles and practice of exposing and developing by factors. The book is published by Messrs. G. Houghton & Son, High Holborn, W.C., at 1s., and can be safely recommended to amateurs by photographic chemists.

### ENLARGING-APPARATUS.

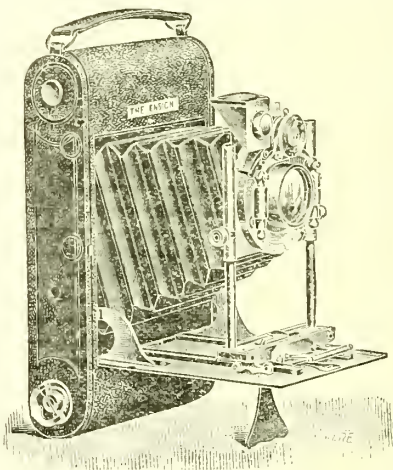
MESSRS. BARCLAY & SONS (LIMITED), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C., have brought out an enlarging-apparatus which should have a large sale amongst amateurs who go in for small plates. It is intended to make enlarged prints from quarter-plate or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch negatives, and when once the exposure is found, enlarging is by means of this apparatus as simple an operation as making a contact-print. The form of the apparatus is shown in the engraving, and its selling-price is 18s.



I noticed also, when at Barclay's, a well-made printing-frame with no projections. It is called the "95," and has some points of superiority over most other frames. The price, too, is reasonable.

### NEW CAMERAS.

MESSRS. G. HOUGHTON & SON have introduced three new sizes in daylight loading roll-film hand cameras. The No. 2 Scout takes a picture  $3\frac{1}{4}$  by  $2\frac{1}{2}$ , and is similar in build to the No. 1 Scout. The "Ensign" Model B, is an improvement on the "Ensign" Model A. It is fitted with rising and falling front (see illustration) for both horizontal and vertical pictures, which makes it essentially the camera for use with high-class lenses. The "Ensign" Model C is another camera adapted for films 5 by 4, or plates  $4\frac{1}{4}$  by  $3\frac{1}{4}$ .



### CAUTION TO CHEMISTS.

I HEAR that the Kodak Company are taking legal proceedings against several photographic chemists for alleged infringement of their trade-marks. Persons are said to have asked for, say, "A spool of film for a Brownie camera," and been supplied with a film not made by the Kodak Company without explanation that the film is another make. Photographic chemists who do not sell Kodak goods should again impress upon their assistants the necessity of explaining to customers that the films supplied, although fitting Kodak cameras, are not made by the American company.



## Business Changes.

COHEN'S DRUG-STORES is about to be removed from 146 to 253 Commercial Road, E.

MR. S. J. HURST, chemist and druggist, has opened a branch business at 40 Skirbeck Road, Boston.

MR. A. DAVY, chemist and druggist, Beckenham Road, Penge, is opening a branch at 1 Grand Parade, Sydenham, S.E.

MR. THOMAS PAGAN, chemist and druggist, has purchased the branch business of Mr. G. Wilson at 63 Rice Lane, Liverpool.

MESSRS. NEEDHAMS (LIMITED), chemists, are making considerable extensions at their premises, 297 Edgware Road, N.W.

MR. H. R. DUNCAN, chemist and druggist, has purchased the Tontine Street business of Messrs. Hall & King, chemists, Folkestone.

MR. R. JONES OWEN, chemist and druggist, has removed from 5 Market Terrace, High Road, to 8 The Parade, Westberry Avenue, Wood Green, N.

MR. H. WYKE TUPMAN, pharmaceutical chemist, 6 Montague Street, Worthing, has made extensive alterations in his pharmacy—a receding front with central doorway replacing the old front and side door.

## Birth.

*Notices under this heading are charged 2s. 6d. each.*

SCAMPTON.—On June 3, at East Cliff Pharmacy, Bournemouth, the wife of James H. Scampton, chemist and druggist, of a son.

## Marriages.

CAIRNS—FLEMING—At Craigsford Maus, on June 5, by the Rev. A. B. Taylor, M.A., Earlston, John Cairns, chemist and druggist, to Helen Thomson, youngest daughter of Mr. John Fleming.

CLENDINNING—WILSON.—On June 4, 1902, at Holy Trinity Church, Rathmines, Dublin, by the Rev. H. Wilson, B.A., T.C.D., Vicar of Holy Trinity, Kilmaine, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. S. M. Harris, M.A., Rector of the parish, James Hamilton Clendinning, L.R.C.S.I., L.P.S.I., the Medical Hall, Rathmines Road, to Annie, youngest daughter of R. J. Wilson, 26 Leinster Road, Rathmines.

DOBSON—CLARKE.—At Mathers' Hotel, Dundee, on June 4, by the Rev. Robert Lorimer, Mains, assisted by the Rev. Charles Richardson, Glasgow, John Dobson, chemist and druggist, Stranraer, to Catherine, second daughter of Mr. J. P. Clarke, Strathmartine.

KELF—DAVIES.—On June 9, at St. John's, Westminster, by the Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, D.D., Rector, Henry David Kelf, pharmaceutical chemist, East Dulwich, to Clara L. Davies, late of Christchurch, N.Z.

PERKINS—PARNELL.—On June 5, at St. Mark's Church, Wolverhampton, by the Rev. R. G. Hunt, M.A., Vicar, assisted by the Rev. A. L. Bickerstaff, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Bilston, George Mitchelson Perkins, chemist and druggist, Evesham, to Frances Mary (Daisy), younger daughter of the late Mr. Jas. Parnell, chemist, Wolverhampton.

ROBBINS—CLOAKE.—On June 11, at Christ Church, Westgate-on-Sea, Robert William Robbins, chemist and druggist, of Bexhill-on-Sea, to Frances Mary, only daughter of Mr. George Cloake, Montagu House, Westgate-on-Sea.

## Deaths.

BIRKS.—On April 14, at University Street, Montreal, Mr. Richard Birks, the oldest druggist in business in Canada. Mr. Birks, who was 97 years of age, had been connected with the retail drug-business for seventy-seven years, of

which fifty-eight had been spent in Canada. He was born at Wombwell, in Yorkshire, England, when "Good King George" was still on the throne. Mr. Birks was 10 years old when the Battle of Waterloo was fought, and five years later George IV. became King. Since then William IV., Queen Victoria, and Edward VII. have reigned, and Mr. Birks thus lived under five British Sovereigns. He was educated at Brampton Grammar School, and served his apprenticeship with Dr. Hudson, at that time a well-known London apothecary. He afterwards received a commission from the British Government to proceed to Jamaica with a number of botanists who were to study the plant-life of that island. All the members of the expedition contracted yellow fever and, with the exception of Mr. Birks, died. Mr. Birks returned to England, where he remained till 1844, when he emigrated to Canada, living two years at Toronto and the remainder of his long life in Montreal. Mr. Birks was able to attend to his business regularly almost up to the time of his death, his faculties being unimpaired.

COTMAN.—The death occurred at Langdon Hills, Essex, on June 4, of Dr. John Sell Edmund Cotman, who was in practice in the Minorities, E.C. Aged 55. Dr. Cotman was born in Norwich, but went out to South Africa when about 14 years of age, and was for some time a chemist in business in Natal. He returned to this country about twenty years ago with the intention of qualifying as a medical man and returning to Natal, but settled down in the metropolis instead.

FERRIE.—At Middleton, on June 6, Mr. Andrew Ferrie, chemical-manufacturer, Eccles, died on the station-platform from heart-disease.

GREEN.—At Hull, of typhoid fever, Mr. Hugh Green, chemist and druggist. Aged 29. Mr. Green was the youngest son of the late Mr. F. Green, of Ketton Hall, Darlington, and served his apprenticeship with Mr. James Robinson, pharmaceutical chemist, Darlington.

HARRISON.—At Clitheroe, on June 5 Mr. Wm. Harrison, chemist and druggist, of Castle Street. Aged 66. Mr. Harrison's end was probably hastened by the fact that his wife died on June 2.

KAY.—On June 5, at Park Villa, Roundhay, Leeds, suddenly, Mr. Charles William Kay, chemist and druggist, 128 Roundhay Road. Aged 35.

LITTLEFAIR.—At Manchester, on June 1, Mr. Thomas Littlefair, chemist and druggist. Aged 34. Mr. Littlefair was manager to Boots (Limited), at their Oldham Street branch, Manchester, and died from an acute attack of pneumonia, after being ill for only a week. He leaves a widow and one child. At one time he managed a chemist's business at Cornholme. He was a native of Cumberland.

MACCREATH.—The death is announced at Kwa Lumpur, Straits Settlements, of Mr. David MacCreath, chemist and druggist, proprietor of the Dispensary. Mr. MacCreath was the son of a chemist in the South of Scotland, and served his apprenticeship with Messrs. H. C. Baildon & Son, of Princes Street, Edinburgh. Thereafter he came to London, and was several years in an Oxford Street pharmacy. He was about 40 years of age.

NEAL.—At 112 Brighton Road, Croydon, on June 2, Mr. William Neal, chemist and druggist. Aged 47.

ROBERTS.—On June 11, at the Westham Pharmacy, Weymouth, Kate Eliza, wife of Mr. Arthur H. Roberts, chemist and druggist.

WEGENER.—Considerable surprise was evinced in Hong Kong on April 24 when it became known that Mr. O. Wegener, senior partner of Messrs. Lauts, Wegener & Co., dealers in Chinese produce in Hong Kong and Canton, had committed suicide by shooting himself with a revolver at his residence, "The Castle," Seymour Road, Hong Kong. A letter was afterwards found, written by the deceased, stating that owing to ill-health he had taken his life to save himself further suffering. He was much respected in Hong Kong.

WILLIAMSON.—At Darlington, on June 1, Mr. Edward Williamson, chemist and druggist. Aged 71. Mr. Williamson had been in business at Darlington for thirty years, having pharmacies first at High Row and latterly at Bondgate. He was assisted in his business by his eldest son, Mr. Leonard Williamson, pharmaceutical chemist.

## Scientific Progress.

**Hydrate of Chlorine.**—M. de Forcaud (*Comptes Rendus*) has proved the composition of this substance to be  $\text{Cl}_2 + 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Faraday made it out to be  $\text{Cl}_2 + 11\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and Roozeboom, by the same method (analysis of desiccated crystals), believed the constitution to be  $\text{Cl}_2 + 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

**Oil of Anise.**—Professor Edward Kremers, in the second of his reports for the U.S.P. on valuable oils, deals with oil of anise (*Pharm. Rev.* xx., page 161). He discusses the production and chemistry of the oil, as well as current literature, (specially referring to the work of John C. Umney on the subject. Each of the U.S.P. statements is critically examined and explained, but the only addition suggested is a figure for the optical rotation.

**Preparation of Safrol from Camphor Oil.**—Mr. Ch. Sugiyama in a paper communicated to the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, regrets that although the work of preparing camphor, white and red camphor oil, from the ordinary camphor oil, is a special achievement of his fellow-countrymen, the investigation of their real nature and to make it known to the world is very rare among Japanese. On the contrary, the investigation of camphor oil is carried on with great zeal in foreign countries. The author has therefore made various experiments on camphor oil, and he has succeeded in preparing safrol from it, and his method of preparation is reported in the *Journal of the Society [in Japanese]*.

**Adulteration of Turpentine.**—Andouard (*Répertoire de Pharmacie*, 1902, 442) gives the details of the examination of a number of samples of adulterated French turpentine. The adulterant used is the so-called "white spirit" of the Americans. This is a light petroleum spirit, of sp. gr. about 0.807, and with very little optical activity. The high boiling point of its later fractions, together with the alteration in sp. gr. and the optical rotation, is sufficient to enable the adulteration to be detected with ease. We are informed by a correspondent that the adulteration of ordinary American turpentine is far from uncommon. Much of the so-called pure turpentine is very grossly adulterated with both light petroleum spirit and rosin spirit.

**Assay of Cinchona-bark.**—In a communication to the Belgian Academy of Medicine, Myttenaere criticises the methods of assay of cinchona-preparations as given in the Dutch, British, Swiss, Austrian, and Italian Pharmacopœias, then gives the details of the process which he considers most satisfactory. He takes 7 grammes of the finely powdered bark, and shakes it for three hours with 140 c.c. of chloroform and 10 c.c. of ammonia solution. He then adds 3 grammes of powdered gum tragacanth and 20 c.c. of water. The whole is shaken well and allowed to settle, 100 c.c. of the chloroformic solution is then filtered off. The solvent is evaporated, and the residue dried on a water-bath. It is then redissolved in a little chloroform and treated with 15 c.c. of decinormal hydrochloric acid. After due separation of the solvent the excess of acid is titrated with alkali, and the number of c.c. of the acid used, multiplied by 0.0309, represents the weight in grammes of alkaloids in 5 grammes of the bark. Corresponding methods are given for the determination of the alkaloids in galenical preparations of the bark. (*Répertoire de Pharmacie* 1902, 218.)

**Phospho-mannitic Acid.**—Portès and Prunier, who are well known on account of their work in connection with the glycerophosphates, have made a further series of experiments in order to see if phosphoric acid is equally efficacious in the etherification of other polyatomic alcohols, such as mannite. They publish their results in the current issue of the *Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie* (1902, 457). The process which they found yielded the most satisfactory results in preparing the pure compound is as follows: Three molecular proportions of mannite and three of phosphoric acid (the mannite having been dissolved in 500 c.c. of water for every 550 grammes) are heated on a water-bath for seven days. After the reaction is complete the mass is dissolved in cold water. The solution is treated with subacetate of lead which precipitates free phosphoric and phospho-mannitic acids, leaving the excess of mannite in solution. The precipitate is well washed, then suspended in water, and treated with sulphuretted hydrogen. Excess of this is removed by a current of air, and barium carbonate and, finally, baryta-water is added, until complete precipitation of the phosphoric acid. The phospho-mannitate of barium remains in solution and can be filtered off. If prepared now, it is found to be somewhat impure, but can be purified by decomposing it with sulphuric acid, reconvert into the barium salt, and precipitating with alcohol. Thus prepared the barium salt is a white powder, of crystalline nature, soluble in cold water, partially decomposed by boiling water, insoluble in alcohol, oils, and ether. The free acid is a gummy mass. Whether this new class of phosphoric-acid compounds will play as useful a part in medicine as the glycerophosphates have remains to be seen.

## Things that Happen—Sometimes.



### Improper Dispensing Methods.

#### The Wax.

There was a young chemist named Racks,  
Whose training had been rather lax.

His method revealed it,  
When parcel he sealed it  
By covering the counter with wax.

#### The Cork.

The scandalised people of York  
Are for predding "F. R." with a fork;  
But they mustn't pursue it,  
For he didn't do it:

The verse was but *ours*; his—the cork,

## Recent Wills.

**EVANS.**—The will of Mr. Thomas Whitty Evans, chemist and druggist, of Aberdare, who died on March 20, has been proved at 2,451*l.* 3*s.* 11*d.* gross, and 2,279*l.* 12*s.* 2*d.* net. The executors are his widow, Mrs. Rebecca Evans, and Mr. Thomas Phillips, solicitor.

**HARVEY.**—Probate of the will of Mr. Joseph Smith Harvey, chemist and druggist, of Market Jew Street, Penzance, who died on February 20, has been granted to his widow, the sole executrix. The gross value of the estate is 1,554*l.* 12*s.* 9*d.* and the net personalty 1,021*l.* 2*s.* 11*d.*

**HARWOOD.**—The will of the late Mr. Ebenezer Green Harwood, chemist and druggist, 92 Clarence Street, Bolton, who died on February 15, has been proved at the Manchester District Registry by his executors, Mr. Henry Green, 108 Fishergate, Preston, gas manager, Mr. John Benjamin Goulburn, 15 Westwood Road, Bolton, registrar of births and deaths, and Mr. William Johnson, 92 Clarence Street, cashier. The gross value of the estate amounted to 13,626*l.* 6*s.* 7*d.* and the net personalty to 13,046*l.* 17*s.* 1*d.*

**IRVINE.**—The late Mr. Robert Irvine, F.C.S., of Royston, Granton, N.B., consulting chemist to Messrs. A. B. Fleming & Co. (Limited), of Granton, who died on March 20, has left a gross estate of 14,005*l.* 2*s.* 1*d.*

**REYNOLDS.**—Letters of administration to the estate of the late Mr. J. J. Reynolds, of 144 Lordship Lane, N., who died intestate on January 16, have been granted to his widow, Mrs. Susannah Reynolds. The gross value of the estate is sworn at 116*l.*

**STEBBING.**—The will of Mr. Walter Stebbing, chemist and druggist, 12 Gordon Road, Lowestoft, who died on February 10, has been proved by his executors, Mr. Edward Ernest Ransom, of East Dereham, gentleman, and Miss Hannah Bradfield, of 12 Gordon Road, spinster. The gross estate is valued at 3,170*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*, and the net personalty 2,387*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*

**WILSON.**—The late Mr. George Fergusson Wilson, F.R.S., of Heather Bank, Weybridge, and Oakwood, Wisley, formerly a director of Price's Patent Candle Company (Limited), and inventor of the process by which Price's glycerin is made, who died on March 28, has left a gross estate of 58,748*l.* He once saw a hoy, run over by a cab, treated promptly and well at the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road. He remembered the incident, and has left the hospital 1,000*l.* He leaves a similar sum to King's College Hospital, as he once attended Professor Daniel's chemical lectures at King's College.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### Modern Photography

may be said to date from the use of gelatin as a medium for the silver salts used in negative-making, which was first successfully employed by Dr. R. L. Maddox, who has just died at Southampton. He did not at first see the need for washing out the soluble silver salts from the emulsion, nor were the first plates produced of anything like the sensitiveness they have now attained, but it is easy to see that the paper he published in 1871 is the germ from which modern dry-plate photography has arisen.

### Dr. Maddox

was living at Southampton when he did the experimental work which resulted in the gelatin dry-plate. He was a keen microscopist, and the desire to record the marvels of the microscope quickly and accurately led him to take up photography. Like Wedgwood, ill-health seems to have dogged the footsteps of Dr. Maddox throughout his life, and would seem to account for his residence at Constant-nople and the Riviera, where he carried on medical practice. Some years ago a fund was raised to make good a loss sustained through a defaulting co-trustee, and it is interesting to note that some of the plate-makers who have reaped immense fortunes by the manufacture of gelatin dry-plates sent subscriptions, and that the loss Dr. Maddox sustained was more than covered.

### Sir James Y. Simpson

neither discovered chloroform, nor was he the first to use it as an anæsthetic. That is perfectly evident from Mr. J. P. Gilmour's statement last week. I may also go further, and say that Simpson may not have given full credit to those who were associated with him in the introduction of chloroform-anæsthesia. I have been told by those who knew him that he was a man of dominant personality, and imperious. He had the roughness which is said to be characteristic of all obstetricians, blended with the humility of the Scotch elder. His friends have unduly lauded him, perhaps, but there is no getting over the fact that it was his advocacy which established chloroform-anæsthesia, and mere historic research will not wipe out that gift to mankind.

### Edinburgh

was singularly fortunate during the first half of last century in her medico-pharmaceutic relations. They established her reputation for morphia, and Sir James Simpson was on most friendly terms with Messrs. Duncan & Flockhart, which gave her a start in the chloroform-industry. It seems that the spirit-duty in Scotland was then a little lower than it was on this side of the Border, and this gave Edinburgh manufacturers an advantage. They have retained it for more than a generation after the fiscal advantage was obliterated. But it must not be forgotten that their methods were early perfected, and the reputation of their product was always high. One of the hardest knocks Edinburgh chloroform ever had was about twenty years ago, when M. Yvon, of Paris, discovered that commercial chloroform decomposed permanganate-of-potash solution, which he inferred to be due to impurities in it. The discovery was received with a flourish of trumpets at Bloomsbury Square and there was intense excitement throughout the country when it was ascertained that not a single sample of British chloroform would stand "the permanganate-test." The

Edinburgh makers were prompt in reply, and they made the authorities on the other side ridiculous, for the explanation was that all commercial chloroform contains a small amount of alcohol (added to preserve it), and it is this alcohol that reduces permanganate. Yvon's London supporters, like their bubble-scare, collapsed, and British chloroform has not been seriously attacked since.

### The British Pharmacopœia

is now more precise in regard to the alcohol-content of chloroform than it was at the time of the Yvon scare. I see the General Medical Council has not made much out of that interesting publication; at least, by spreading the profits over the forty-six years from the passing of the Medical Act to the present time, the committee which inquired into the Council's poverty succeeded in figuring down B.P. profits to 90% a year. I suppose, if something were allowed for rent, taxes, and office-work, the profits might be worked down to *nil*, and that, to my thinking, is exactly what should be the result in the best organised Society. It was, at all events, the intention of the State, when it empowered the General Medical Council to publish the British Pharmacopœia, for the Medical Act does not allow the General Medical Council to fix the price of the book; this is done by a State department, which takes care that the G.M.C. does not make a business of it. This may seem hard, but the fact is everyone who has to do with getting up a new B.P. is paid—now that the Pharmaceutical Society has received a grant from the Council.

### The Baking-powder Case

reported in last week's *C. & D.* puzzles me. I have noticed several cases lately, and as long as conviction under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts is obtained for large excess of acid or soda, or for the use of alum in place of tartaric acid, I cannot gainsay the righteousness of the conviction, as articles so compounded may be injurious to health. But the offence in last week's case was "an excess of rice-starch," which was held to be to the prejudice of the customer. The powder sold contained 63 per cent. of rice-starch, and the prosecution urged that 20 per cent. was enough, which view the Magistrate upheld. I think this unjust, because, in all my experience, I have found that as much ground rice as there is of tartaric acid and bicarbonate of soda combined is the proper quantity to use. I notice that "Pharmaceutical Formulas" gives as high as 56 per cent., and I feel sure that, if the defence had been properly worked up, the case for the prosecution would have broken down.

### The "C. & D." has Scored Again

with topical information. The articles on South African trade in the last two issues were not only timely, but good and profitable reading, particularly because they show that, although blood is thicker than water, it is not thick enough to prevent colonials buying in the cheapest and best markets, be they British or foreign. If I were to judge by the tone which the *C. & D.* representative puts in his notes, I would say that colonial chemists are inclined to back up the foreigner, with the object of getting better terms out of the English houses; colonials may prefer to say, "making the English houses wake up," but they come to the same thing in the end.

### In the Matter of Perfumes,

for example, France unquestionably leads, just as Chicago does in pork-packing and Burton in beer. They cannot help it. France grows the odours, and her artists lead the world in beauty and fortitude of design. These are the elements of the perfume-trade. Some of our manufacturing perfumers now realise the fact, and are buying French art as well as French floral pomades. If they could have them put up by French girls and sold on French terms they might meet the prejudices or requirements of the colonials; but I doubt it. English perfumery is made for English people, and the majority of them prefer it. I am not in the minority—this time.

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## Editorial Comments.

### Sale of Pepsin-wine.

We are indebted to Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s London house for an interesting correspondence which they have recently had with the Secretary of the Board of Inland Revenue in regard to the preparation of pepsin-wine. They submitted the following formulas for pepsin-wine, and asked whether wines prepared from either of these would meet the requirements of the Board of Inland Revenue for non-excisable wines:—

#### No. 1 Formula.

Pepsin...	...	...	...	320 gr.
Hydrochloric acid	...	...	...	2 fl. dr.
Glycerin	...	...	...	3 fl. oz.
Sherry...	...	...	...	sufficient to make 1 pint.

#### No. 2 Formula.

Pepsin...	...	...	...	100 gr.
Dilute hydrochloric acid	...	...	...	2 fl. dr.
Glycerin	...	...	...	3 fl. oz.
Sherry...	...	...	...	sufficient to make 1 pint.

To this the Board replied [E2521/1902, Excise] that pepsin-wines prepared according to the formulas cannot be sold without a wine-licence. Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. then



submitted the following amended formula, and asked whether a pepsin-wine prepared in accordance therewith might be sold without a licence, and if not, why?

Pepsin ..	...	...	...	320 gr.
Hydrochloric acid	...	...	...	2 fl. dr.
Water ...	...	...	...	2 fl. dr.
Glycerin ...	...	...	...	3 fl. oz.
Sherry...	...	...	...	sufficient to make 1 pint.

Thereupon Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. received the following letter:—

E. 2521.

Inland Revenue,  
Somerset House,  
London, W.C.  
8th April, 1902.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your further letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Board of Inland Revenue to acquaint you that, while they allow pepsin-wine containing 320 gr. of pepsin and 2 dr. of strong hydrochloric acid per pint to be sold without a wine-licence, the addition of glycerine would sweeten and largely remove the unpalatable character of such wines, and that it was on this ground that exception was taken to the formulas previously submitted by you.

I am to add that for the same reason the amended formula would be open to objection.

I am,  
Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. P. BYRNE,  
Asst. Secretary.

This decision will, we believe, cause general surprise, for it has been understood since 1890, when the Board of Inland Revenue restricted the sale of this wine without licence to preparations containing 320 gr. of pepsin and 2 dr. of hydrochloric acid in 20 oz., that the use of glycerin with it is immaterial. This idea has been followed by the British Pharmaceutical Conference Committee, which, in the 1901 "Formulary," gives a formula for the wine containing 1 oz. of glycerin per pint. It is unquestionably the case that the formula which the Board of Inland Revenue approved in 1890 was sherry *plus* the stated quantities of pepsin and hydrochloric acid and nothing else; but the Board are labouring under a mistake if they suppose that glycerin is used in these formulas for the purpose of removing the unpalatable character of such wines. We would suggest that they should reconsider the whole subject, permitting at least the amount of glycerin prescribed by the British Pharmaceutical Conference. Our reason for this suggestion is that glycerin is not only an excellent solvent for pepsin, but in alcoholic preparations it helps to preserve the proteolytic power of the ferment. We do not here dispute the Board's ruling as to the palatability of alcoholic medicines, but if this is persisted in it will be necessary for chemists and druggists as a body to maintain to the full their rights under 16 George II., cap. 8, Section 12, which preserves the freedom of physicians, apothecaries, surgeons, and chemists in the preparation of spirituous medicines for sick, lame, or distempered persons only.

## British Trade in May.

THE Board of Trade returns for May are fairly satisfactory, and although there is nothing particularly striking about the figures they have a special interest because they deal with the final month of the war, and thus show how we stand after a diversion of more than two and a half years in normal trade conditions. It is pleasing to find that the trade of the country is still healthy, our imports showing an increase of 2·18 per cent. compared with last year; while our exports exhibit a slight decrease of 2·16 per cent., being

due to a decline in the coal-shipments. The figures for the two years and the year 1899 are as follows:—

	May.		
	1902	1901	1899
	£	£	£
Imports ...	43,353,705	42,426,759	40,876,628
Exports ...	22,831,974	23,336,662	23,030,240
Re exports ...	5,256,747	6,056,229	5,746,796

	January to May		
	1902	1901	1899
	£	£	£
Imports ...	222,135,337	220,724,360	198,403,319
Exports ...	114,123,191	116,135,974	104,541,727
Re-exports ...	27,209,714	28,560,356	27,986,107

The figures for 1899 show the condition of the trade of the country before war rumours had any influence upon it, and it is apparent that trade has improved rather than fallen off. It is unnecessary to more critically examine the figures for that year, but, turning to the present time, we find that the 927,000% increase in imports last month was principally made up of articles of food and drink, after which come manufactured and miscellaneous articles, metals, and oils. Chemicals showed a decline of 21,500%. Manufactured articles continue to pour into the country, no less than 8,483,000% worth having been imported last month, an increase of almost 298,000%. Among the declines a big feature is a reduction of 820,000% in raw material for textile manufacturers and 704,000% in raw material for other trades. The first of these decreases was anticipated, and both are believed to be temporary. Among the imports of chemicals, valued at 502,698%, the chief declines were in borax by 19,300 cwt., bleaching-materials by 5,375 cwt., soda compounds by 1,815 cwt., and saltpetre by 4,474 cwt. Sulphur, on the other hand, rose by 36,700 cwt. The over-production and low price of borax has probably led to the decline, while British chemical-merchants will be pleased to see a reduction in the imports of continental bleaching-powder. We are getting more regular supplies of quicksilver now, but the price does not move. The figures are:—

	1902	1901	1900
May ... (lbs.)	760,500	88,575	89,370
January-May... (lbs.)	2,025,820	1,562,244	284,814

During May we imported only 3,583 oz. of saccharin for home consumption, but so far this year the imports amount to 858,644 oz. The high price of turpentine has led to a considerable reduction, the imports for the first five months of the year amounting to 84,305 cwt., against 133,985 cwt. last year. Olive oil, palm oil, and petroleum all showed substantial increases, but coconut and seed oils of all kinds have declined. Cinchona improved by about 2,000 cwt. in May, but the imports for the five months are below last year's. The figures relating to shellac and other lacs have diminished and are still very low. Gum arabic dropped 4,000 cwt. last month, but it is balanced by 4,000 cwt. increase on the year. We bought more soap and soap-powder from abroad, having imported 119,121 cwt. this year

an advance of 2,000 cwt. on 1901. Our foreign quinine purchases amounted to 270,000 oz. (January-May, 805 000 oz.), and it cost us 1s. to 1s. 0½d. per oz.; our imports of unenumerated drugs amount this year to 450,000l.

Turning to the export of chemicals, there is a more hopeful sign that the British chemical-industry is slowly returning to a healthy and prosperous condition, inasmuch as the exports for the first five months of this year show an increase of 303,065l. on a total of 4,283,533l. We are not able to show in what countries we have scored as regards alkali (soda compounds), but each article shows an individual increase, caustic soda being the largest. There has been a revival in the copper-sulphate business, which, in view of the keenness of American competition, is satisfactory, and evidently the purity of British make enables it to hold its own as a remedy against "peronospora." The United States is still our best customer for bleaching-materials. The decline of 3,000l. in medicines exported is slight compared with the total of 563,827l. for the five months. We exported 52,427 oz. of British quinine and salts in May, valued at 3,940l., or 1s. 6l. per oz. This compares very favourably with 3,953 oz. (225l., or 1s. 1¾d.) of foreign quinine exported. Thus, the value of foreign quinine re-exported has risen since the beginning of the year, for in January 17,600 oz. was exported, at a value of 493l., or 6¾d. per oz., although in the same period 22,290 oz. was imported at 1,168l., or 1s. per oz. The soap-trade has, we observe, more than recovered the falling-off shown in January-April, for last month the exports increased by 35,100 cwt., making an increase of 6,800 cwt. for the five months.

All these figures indicate that our manufacturing industries are waking up from the quiescence which was natural during the war period, when few dared to venture upon new lines of business, and high freights cramped export-trade. Some of our great foreign rivals have taken the declines and fluctuations of the past two years to mean decadence, forgetful of the fact that our exports are practically altogether in goods manufactured by ourselves, and that the decreases never amounted to more than could be accounted for by the diversion of the living producers to upholding the country's flag. With the return of these men to business, we shall naturally see an increase in our imports, more than half of which is foodstuffs, and two-thirds of the rest is raw materials for manufactures. The increase may be regarded by some as a sign of decadence, although it happens to be quite the opposite.

### Duty-free Spirit.

At last the Government has consented to relax the conditions upon which duty-free alcohol may be employed for manufacturing-purposes in the United Kingdom. The permanent officials of the Revenue Department have been gravitating in this direction for some time, and it has been known privately that they were not averse to giving manufacturers ample facilities provided the revenue could be secured. They can do this, we believe, under the present law, and have in one case at least permitted the use of pure methyl alcohol in a manufacturing-process carried on on a large scale, and methyl alcohol is liable to the same duty as ethyl alcohol. The clause moved by Mr. Haldane as an addition to the Finance Bill, and accepted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on behalf of the Government, and agreed to by the House of Commons, is purely permissive; but when it becomes law, as will be the case in a few days, it places on the statute-book an excellent principle, and at the same time removes one of the greatest impediments to the development of chemical industries in this country.

Mr. Haldane is a member of the Parliamentary Explosives Committee, upon which Sir William Roberts-Austen and Sir William Crookes are the chemical experts, the Committee's chemist being Dr. Silberrad, who last week dealt with this very subject in a paper communicated to the London Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. It may be remembered that in his presidential address to the Society in 1896, Mr. Thomas Tyrer dealt very fully with the subject, in which he first became interested when we started the agitation for drawback on spirituous preparations. Mr. Tyrer became so enthusiastic on that matter, that he took it in hand and carried it through as the Chairman of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce. He has infused a similar enthusiasm into the Society of Chemical Industry's Duty-free Spirit Committee, and he has thoroughly coached Mr. Haldane as to the German spirit laws, the conditions of chemical manufactures in this country, and the whole history of the subject. This coaching is reflected in Mr. Haldane's speech, but before this stage was reached, the Government officials interested had been interviewed, and there was much work to do before they acquiesced in Mr. Haldane's proposal. This latest service of Mr. Tyrer's deserves this recognition, for its aims are national and its results incalculable.

We emphasise the fact that the provisions are permissive. Hitherto the Board of Inland Revenue have not, as stated, been unwilling to grant or facilitate powers for granting the use of duty-free alcohol for industrial purposes, but the conditions which they have laid down have been apparently so stringent that chemical-manufacturers did not consider the game worth the candle. The authorities require manufacturers to give an exceedingly heavy bond; the processes of manufacture have to be conducted in bond, and the constant presence of one or more I.R. officers is essential. In general terms these appear not to be unsurmountable difficulties, although they have seemed so when the details have been discussed with the Inland Revenue officers, but they are no more stringent than the regulations under which alcohol itself is manufactured in this country, and even tobacco-factories have to submit to a degree of official supervision which gives no worry to those supervised. We see no reason why the same should not be the result in chemical industries which take advantage of the new principle. That the innovation will have great influence for good on the chemical-trade of this country goes without saying. It may not be immediately taken advantage of, because it cannot be expected that even the largest business houses will be immediately prepared to sink fresh capital in housing the manufacturing-process and in giving the Revenue authorities security for proper use of the regulations, but in time these will. It may be a year, probably two years, before the details are worked out, and, of course, manufacturing pharmacists will not be excluded.

### GUR-R-R-R-R-R-R-R.

"What number, please?" "3226 Gerrard."—"Hulloa! Are you there?" "Yes; we're the Pharmaceutical Society." "We're THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. We want to congratulate you on your latest effort to get up to date by installing the telephone. The introduction of modern business methods will bring you more in touch with the workaday chemist."

### TINCT. QUIN. AMM.

The following is a reprint from "The Annals of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry" (1853) of what is thought to be the first published formula for this preparation:—

### AMMONIATED SOLUTION OF QUININE.

A preparation under the above title, being now occasionally ordered by the prescriber in cases where the use of quinine in



combination with ammonia is indicated, and when it is wished to administer this combination in a state of perfect solution, we publish the following formula, having found that it meets the desired end:—

R Quinae disulphatis	...	...	gr. xxxij.
Spiritus tenuoris	...	...	℥iiss.
Liquoris ammoniae	...	...	℥ss.

Mix the quinine with the spirit and add the ammonia, which will at first precipitate the quinine, but afterwards redissolve it. Each drachm of this solution contains 1 gr. of quinine. It will mix readily with water, and, moreover, it is necessary that it should be taken in some such fluid, as the ammonia is too pungent in the solution to be administered undiluted.

"The Annals of Pharmacy" was edited by Messrs. Bastick and Dickinson, and was noted for its vitriolic criticism of the Pharmaceutical Society. The Annals lasted for three years.

#### SULPHUR RAIN.

There has been a lot of nonsense in the daily newspapers about showers of sulphur in the South of England, and some people have connected it with the recent volcanic eruptions. Mr. Charles Turner, Principal of the Manchester College of Pharmacy, has pointed out in the *Times* that the "sulphur" is pollen from coniferous trees; but Mr. H. B. Matthews, formerly Government Analyst, Straits Settlements, is reported to have analysed the stuff and found it to be sulphur. We are surprised! Sulphur-showers are common in Canada, and they are made up of coniferous pollen. Catkins are very prolific in England this year.

#### ARSENIC AND CANCER.

At the Bellingbroke Hospital on Wednesday, Mr. Jonathan Hutchinson, F.R.C.S., delivered the first lecture on "The Nature and the Causes of the Prevalence of Cancer." The lecturer referred to the increase of arsenic in medical prescriptions, remarking that at the present time the drug was used three times as much as thirty years ago. Used mildly, arsenic might be beneficial, but an undue use caused cancer in some cases, and in others greatly aggravated it.

#### GLYCERINATED VACCINE LYMPHS.

Two years ago the *Lancet* instituted an investigation into the purity and activity of vaccine lymphs. These investigations have appropriately been renewed and continued this year, and the report is published in last week's issue of that journal. The brands supplied and reported on are those manufactured by the Jenner Institute for Calf-lymph, Battersea; the Animal Vaccine Establishment (Dr. Chaumier), Paris; Messrs. Ferris & Co, Bristol; Faulkner's Pure Reliable Glycerinated Calf-vaccine Lymph, Long Acre, W.C.; Dr. Warlomont's Glycerinated Calf-vaccine (Markt Brothers & Co., Beech Street, E.C.); the Establishment for Vaccination with Calf-lymph, Marylebone Road, N.W. (Dr. Renner); Association for the Supply of Pure Vaccine Lymph, Pall Mall East, S.W.; the Institut de Vaccine Animale, Paris; S. Maw, Son & Sons, Altersgate Street, E.C.; the Birmingham Vaccine Establishment; Dr. Hime's Calf-vaccine Institution, Bradford; the Rebman Publishing Company, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.; Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, E.C.; E. Merck, Jewry Street, E.C.; the Local Government Board, and the Instituto Vaccinogeno, Milan. In all cases the lymphs were examined bacteriologically and the number and nature of the "extraneous" bacteria found are indicated in tabular form. The relative bacterial purity of samples received during January and February is shown by the number of colonies found on agar plate, gelatin plate, anaërobic tube, and spores. Thus the number of colonies per 0.05 gramme found on agar come out relatively as follows:—Merck, 0; Local Government Board, 12; Birmingham, 26; Maw, 33; Institut de Vaccine Animale, 40; Ferris & Co., 61; Hime, 72; Faulkner, 87; Burgoyne, 94; Warlomont, 170; Rebman, 600; Jenner Institute, 600; Renner, 2,075; Chaumier, 10,000; Association for the

Supply of Pure Lymph (Darke), uncountable; Instituto Vaccinogeno, 1,500. The activity of the lymphs was determined by experimenting on rabbits and comparing with statistics from various sources of effects on human subjects, and the conclusion come to appears to be that all the vaccine lymphs at present on the market are, as regards their capability for producing vaccine vesicles, of very trustworthy character at some period or other after their preparation.

#### FROM POLICE COURTS.

##### USE OF WEIGHTS IN MANUFACTURING.

At Brentford Police-court on Thursday, June 12, the hearing of the weights case against Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co., Hounslow, in respect to certain unstamped weights and measures was again heard. Mr. W. P. Bodkin, barrister, appeared to defend, and after Inspector W. Tyler, for the prosecution, gave his view of the law,

Clara Rowe, employed by the defendants, stated that her work was tested, before she was paid, by weights, in order to see that she had made the bulk of material go as far as it ought.

Mr. Bodkin then explained that his clients were manufacturers only. The drugs for the manufacture of pills were carefully weighed, and the material in bulk was given to the girls to make into pills. This being done, the unstamped weights were used to see if the material had been properly utilised. They were thus used for the private purposes of the firm only, and were not used for trade within the meaning of the Weights and Measures Act, Sect. 29. In "*Crick v. Theobald*" Mr. Justice Wright laid it down that weights used privately need not be stamped unless they were at any time used to check other weights. In this case there was no such checking. The girls who made pills were not paid by the number they made, but by the quantity of material in bulk they dealt with. Their remuneration was not calculated by the amount of finished work they turned out, but by the amount of material which went through their hands.

Mr. Parker, manager at Hounslow, bore out these points in evidence. He added, in cross-examination, that the glass measure was found in the mixing-room, but it had got there by mistake, having been taken over from his private laboratory. The checking and testing weights were not allowed in the mixing-rooms. He had a notice in the establishment, "These weights must not be used for weighing for trade."

Mr. Bodkin further urged that the solitary or accidental use of a weight or measure should not be held as a user in trade. To be used in trade, there should be systematic or continuous employment of them. The Justices, after deliberating in private, came to the conclusion by a majority that the weights were in use for trade. They imposed a fine of 1s. and costs.

**WEAK TINCTURE OF IODINE.**—At Lambeth Police Court on Thursday, June 12, Parke's Drug Stores (Limited) were summoned for selling at their branch in Rye Lane, Peckham, tincture of iodine, which was deficient in iodine to the extent of 40 per cent. One of the company's representatives suggested that it was merely a case of misadventure. No one could be more careful than the defendants were. Defendants were ordered to pay a fine of 3*l.*, and 2*l.* 1*9s.* 6*d.* costs.

Samples of curd soap and pil. ferri are being taken by food and drug inspectors in the North London district.

MESSRS. R. W. GREEFF & Co., chemical-merchants, have removed from 20 to 29 Eastcheap, E.C.

The imports of quicksilver into Amoy during 1901 amounted to 32,133 lbs. (4,110*l.*), against 27,467 lbs. (3,700*l.*) in 1900.

GERMAN imports into Turkey last year included drugs and colours valued at 86,600*l.*, being less than in three former years.

"COME here, Johnnie," called his mother, appearing at the window with a cake of soap and a scrub-brush. "Good-bye," said Johnnie sorrowfully to his playmate; "I gotter go an' take th' water cure."—*Boston Post.*

## Legal Reports.

### Stamp Act, 1812.

#### SALE OF B.P. PREPARATIONS.

At the Thames Police Court on June 6, before Mr. Dickenson, the hearing of the case against Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, 159 East India Dock Road, E., was resumed (see *C. & D.*, May 24, page 798). Mr. Denniss, of the Solicitor's Department, Somerset House, again appeared to prosecute for the Inland Revenue authorities, and Mr. Kirby (Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby) appeared for Mr. Glyn-Jones.

Mr. Denniss, on resuming the case, said that in the interval they had had an opportunity of dealing with certain points, as suggested by his Worship at the last hearing, but had failed to agree on all of them.

#### THE POINTS REFERRED TO

were as follows, the questions being formulated by Messrs. Neve, Beck & Kirby, submitted to the Inland Revenue authorities, and replied to by them:—

For the purpose of the proceedings in this case it is admitted as follows:

1. That the defendant is a registered chemist and druggist and served a regular apprenticeship.
2. That the defendant holds a licence for the sale of medicines liable to duty under the Medicine-stamp Duty Acts, and sold a bottle of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. which did not bear a medicine-stamp.
3. That ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. is a mixture, composition, or preparation of medicinal drugs bearing different denominations or having different properties.
4. That the ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. sold by the defendant was prepared in accordance with a formula published in the British Pharmacopœia of 1838, and the words "B.P." on the label affixed to the bottle are intended to indicate that it was so prepared.
5. That the denominations, properties, qualities, virtues, and efficacies of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. are known, admitted, and approved of in the prevention, cure, or relief of influenza and colds, and that influenza and colds are ailments affecting the human body.
6. That the defendant has not, nor claims to have, any occult secret or art for the mixing, compounding, or preparing of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P.
7. That the defendant has not, nor claims to have, any exclusive right or title to the mixing, compounding, preparing, or vending of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P.
8. That ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. has not been, and is not, prepared or sold under the authority of any royal letters patent.
9. That the defendant is not the originator of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P., and that ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. is made and sold by chemists in general throughout the country.
10. That ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. as sold by the defendant would not have been liable to duty if the words "A well-known and highly recommended remedy for influenza and colds. Dose, one teaspoonful in water every four hours until relieved" had not formed part of the label, but as sold by the defendant with those words was liable to duty unless the last special exemption at the end of the schedule to the Act 52 George III., c. 150, is applicable to it.

#### THE MEANING OF "B.P."

The Magistrate said he wished to have it clear as to the points 8 and 9, especially as to the meaning of B.P. in the name "ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P." He took it that there is a tincture apart from the B.P. one.

Mr. Denniss said, in reply, that "B.P." really means the article is prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia. But that made no difference to this case.

Mr. Kirby: There is more than one way of making ammoniated tincture of quinine—the present B.P. one and others before it.

Mr. Denniss: They are substantially the same. The formula, he added, was first given in the 1874 Additions to the British Pharmacopœia 1837, it was repeated in the B.P. of 1835, and again in the present or 1838 B.P. The first mention of the tincture was in the "Annals of Pharmacy and Chemistry," 1853, of which there was only one copy available, and the other side had it. (Laughter.) He proposed to give evidence as to what ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P.

meant. He admitted that Mr. Glyn-Jones was not the original maker of ammoniated tincture of quinine, although he might be of ammoniated tincture of quinine B.P. labelled as in this case.

The Magistrate wanted to know if there was a difference between the tincture as now compounded and that, say, of 1853.

Mr. Kirby replied that the present B.P. tincture was not the same thing as the one of ten years ago.

Mr. Denniss disagreed, and said a witness would prove that the present B.P. tincture was one and substantially the same thing as the others and the 1853 article.

#### EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Charles Proctor, of the Government Laboratories, was then sworn, and stated that he is in the habit of examining pharmacopœial articles and other medicines. The letters "B.P." added to the names of articles meant that they were prepared according to the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Denniss: Chemists are bound to make them up according to the B.P., are they not?

Mr. Kirby: I do not admit that; only when they are ordered by medical prescription.

Witness, in further examination, explained that he had made a search of pharmaceutical literature, and found that the tincture was first mentioned in the "Annals of Pharmacy and Chemistry," 1853.

Mr. Kirby handed his copy to the Magistrate, who examined Bastick's formula for ammoniated tincture of quinine, and asked witness, "Is there any difference between tincture and solution?"

Witness explained that a tincture is a spirituous solution. He then received the "Annals," and read out the formula, viz:—

Disulphate of quinia	...	...	32 gr.
Proof spirit	...	...	3½ oz.
Solution of ammonia	...	...	½ oz.

This formula, he added, was repeatedly mentioned in the *Pharmaceutical Journal* afterwards, and he described the formulae of the B.P. Addendum 1874, B.P. 1885, and B.P. 1898, saying that the last was the same as the others only that the quantities were changed to accord better with the metric system as set out in the preface. The difference in the amount of the quinine in a drachm dose was  $\frac{3}{1000}$  gr. or  $\frac{60}{1000}$  gr. The ammonia and spirit were altered similarly, 60-per-cent. alcohol replacing proof spirit of the older Pharmacopœias. The quinine was the essential ingredient.

In cross-examination by Mr. Kirby, witness said if a sample of tr. quin. amm., B.P. 1885, were sent to the Government laboratories he would not describe it as B.P. 1898. He admitted that ammonia is an essential ingredient of the tincture, and that it had been decreased from 1 in 8 to 1 in 10, or 20 per cent. There were also alterations in the strength of spirit, in the dose, and in the directions for making the tincture. He had traced the matter back to 1853 at Mr. Denniss's suggestion.

Mr. Kirby: Then you got it from us or through reading *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*?

Witness smiled assent. Replying to further questions by Mr. Kirby, he said as far as he could trace the tincture had never been a proprietary medicine. The formula was first published by Bastick in 1853 because it was a good one. Others may have existed, but Bastick's became the standard formula.

Mr. Kirby: So doubtless the B.P. chose this one as the best?

The Witness: Yes.

Mr. Denniss: I do not see how the witness can answer for what the B.P. did. He has already said his investigations only result in these discoveries: it is not proof that that was all that actually existed.

The Magistrate: Can you tell me, Mr. Proctor, is ammoniated tincture of quinine generally admitted as a remedy for influenza and colds?

The Witness: Oh, yes, throughout the world now.

Mr. Kirby: Is the ammoniated tincture of quinine, 1898, a different article from before?

Witness: No; it is substantially the same.

The Magistrate: Perhaps it would now be best to get back to the chief point and settle that first. I mean



## THE QUESTION OF OWNER OR COMPOUNDER.

Mr. Kirby: The witness clearly proves the defendant could not be either, for it was owned and compounded as far back as 1853.

The Magistrate: That is, perhaps, one way of looking at it. Now, we will take it that you bought this ammoniated tincture of quinine as you say from a wholesale house; was it then in these bottles?

Mr. Kirby: We bought it expressly for this case in these bottles.

The Magistrate: Yes; but without these labels?

Mr. Kirby: They were labelled, doubtless, "Ammoniated tincture of quinine," but we admit putting the present label on.

Mr. Denniss: You see, your Worship, the exemption in the Act does not apply to any medicine in which any person claims a proprietary right, therefore the words "owner or proprietor" at the end of the exemption cannot be used in the sense of a person having a proprietary right in the above sense, but the ordinary meaning of legal owner of the article sold.

The Magistrate: Do you admit that the defendant is exempt if he is not the original or the first vendor? We know he is not the maker or proprietor.

Mr. Denniss: He is the proprietor of that bottle. My friend rather takes the view that the Act refers to the contents of the bottle.

The Magistrate: So do I.

Mr. Denniss then quoted from the 1892 Act that the duties are payable by the owners and proprietors, or makers and compounders, or original and first vendors, adding that his first contention was that defendant was the owner or proprietor.

The Magistrate: Which? Is there any difference between the original or first vendor?

Mr. Denniss: No.

The Magistrate: And "vendor" is "seller"?

Mr. Denniss: Yes.

The Magistrate: But you say he is the proprietor.

Mr. Denniss: I would rather use the word "owner."

The Magistrate: So he must either be the owner or first seller in order to get a conviction. Well, we will get on. I see we have a lot to get through to decide the meaning of these words.

Mr. Kirby asked if he should call evidence as to the 1898 tincture being different from the others, and as to common rights in it since 1853.

The Magistrate said the mere question of facts depended upon what view was taken in another place, and thought the case might be decided on the question of law.

Mr. Kirby explained that Mr. Denniss considered the facts immaterial, and

## CALLED MR. JOSEPH INCE;

when

Mr. Denniss said: Will your Worship allow me a moment? You see, the point is, Who was the first person to sell this particular bottle of ammoniated tincture of quinine? They say they go back to 1853, but we say this was first labelled by Mr. Glyn-Jones and first sold by him, so that he is clearly the person liable. So far as 1853 is concerned, we say that is immaterial.

The Magistrate: The point is, Who first sold this article with a recommendation?

Mr. Denniss: Mr. Glyn-Jones. He admits it.

The Magistrate: But did anyone else before him? The witness will perhaps explain.

Mr. Ince then gave his evidence, which generally corroborated Mr. Proctor's as to the history of the preparation; but he added that the tincture was in common domestic use before 1853, although there was no common formula for it. It had never been a proprietary article, and he spoke from personal knowledge dating back to 1850, from tradition, and acquaintance with journalism. The alterations in the 1898 B.P. formula were not of great importance.

The Magistrate: More technical than substantial?

Witness: Yes.

In cross-examination by Mr. Denniss, witness stated that B.P. means a medicine compounded according to the British Pharmacopœia.

Mr. Denniss: You have told us this article in and up to 1853 had not been patented, nor had anyone proprietary rights. How can you positively assert that?

Witness: If there had been, I do not see how the Pharmacopœia Committee could be ignorant of the fact.

Mr. Denniss: What do you mean by proprietary medicine?

Witness: Anybody can make it.

Mr. Denniss: You mean not a patented medicine?

The Magistrate: That is a different thing. The words "prepared only" make a medicine proprietary. There are a number of pills made that are not patented: take Beecham's pills; nobody knows what is in them except Beecham, and they are a proprietary medicine.

In further cross-examination, witness said one formula for the tincture (*P.J.* 1871) was 1 gr. of quinine sulphate in 5j. spt. ammon. arom.

Mr. Denniss: Did they ever say it was ever used for influenza?

Witness: Influenza is a modern word.

The Magistrate: Is it? I thought it was used to describe the sneezing sickness.

Witness: The Italians used it in that sense, and it was first used here in 1847.

There was a little more chat on this point, which the Magistrate closed by saying that if the case were taken to another place it would be on (1) whether the ammoniated tincture of quinine was recommended, (2) or as to whether Mr. Glyn-Jones was the original or first vendor, or the owner. It was a nice point.

Mr. Denniss: If Mr. Kirby says Mr. Glyn-Jones was not the first vendor, then he must prove who actually was, which he has not yet done.

Mr. Kirby: My friend admits that it has never been a dutiable article, for, according to 42 Geo. III., c. 56, s. x., every person who makes a dutiable medicine must inform the Commissioners of Stamps where it is made. That provision is still in force, and if ammoniated tincture of quinine has ever been a proprietary article the record should be at Somerset House.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Denniss): You said three classes of persons might have incurred liability—first, the 1853 originator; second, the wholesaler; and, third, the person who for the first time recommended the tincture to the public. You must show the third, as the first and second are excluded.

Mr. Denniss: If he goes to the High Court, it is to prove that Mr. Glyn-Jones is not the first vendor of this article. (To Mr. Ince): Who was the first vendor of ammoniated tincture of quinine?

Mr. Ince: I do not know.

The Magistrate: If I find as a fact that defendant is not the first vendor, no High Court can upset me.

Mr. Denniss: It is perfectly immaterial whether thousands have sold it without recommendation. We say, he is the first to recommend it, and that has to be disproved.

Mr. Kirby: This case is like right-of-way. We prove long user. Since 1853 it has been sold without stamps. If it ever was proprietary the evidence is in Somerset House, for the first maker must have given notice there where he was to make it, and the duty ought to have been collected on millions of bottles. The official rule is, "Once liable to duty, always liable."

Mr. Denniss: I do not admit that. Anybody, not necessarily a chemist, can make up a preparation and have it stamped.

The Magistrate: If ammoniated tincture of quinine is not recommended, it is not liable to duty.

Mr. Kirby: Reduced to a point of law, the fact is that if Mr. Glyn-Jones is fined, all ammoniated tincture of quinine will

## HENCEFORTH BE LIABLE TO DUTY.

The Magistrate suggested that that depended on whether defendant was the first vendor or the owner, and asked what the wholesale house had done.

Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones was called on this point. He said he bought four bottles similar to the one sold from Messrs. Gale & Co. (Limited). [Invoice put in.] There was then no recommendation on the bottles—simply tr. quinine ammon. He put the present label on it himself, for the purpose of having this question tested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Denniss, he said he was at the time of the sale the owner of the bottle and its contents.

Mr. Denniss: The point of your contention is that if an article is in the B.P. it may be sold with a recommendation?

Mr. Glyn-Jones declined to admit that. His contention was contained in the exemption clause that permitted a chemist to sell compositions known, admitted, and approved of in the relief of any disorder.

Mr. Kirby: He does not claim the exclusive right to prepare it.

The Magistrate: You do not highly recommend it. You say, "It is a highly recommended remedy for colds and influenza." That is done by everybody, not by you particularly.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Quite so.

The Magistrate (to Mr. Denniss): What is it you object to on this label? You said last time he might call it "Influenza-mixture."

Mr. Denniss denied that he had said so. He might have said "cough-mixture," as the Board allowed designations which were necessary to distinguish one preparation from another. If recommended for an ailment it was liable.

The Magistrate: Suppose he said, "Mixture: Recommended by the highest medical authorities."

Mr. Denniss: It must pay stamp-duty.

The Magistrate: What do you say to this?—"The best medicine for young and old in health and sickness."

Mr. Denniss: It would be liable if for human beings. Veterinary medicines are exempt.

Mr. Kirby was then called upon to address the Court. He first referred to the exemptions as specified in the book of rates, also to entire drugs, and, referring to the 1812 schedule of articles specifically charged, denied the correctness of Mr. Denniss's contention that it included everything.

The Magistrate pointed out that eau de Cologne is mentioned in the schedule, but is not liable.

Mr. Denniss said the liability had not been repealed, and the same was the case in regard to certain lozenges—peppermint, for example.

#### SPEECH OF COUNSEL FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Kirby scoffed that suggestion, and remarked that Somerset House was always citing the case of Smith v. Mason in a way that made him think it was their only case. There Gregory's powder was in question, yet it showed that the 1812 schedule did not include everything, for Gregory's powder existed when the schedule was drawn up. Dr. Gregory gave the formula to the world without reward; it was never proprietary. Mr. Denniss's contention that the article sold was the bottle, including the contents, was disproved by 42 Geo. III., c. 56, s. xiv., where it distinguished between the enclosure and the "drug, herb, medicine, medicament, or other preparation or composition liable to the duty."

The Magistrate: I see the list in that Act says, "and all other articles."

Mr. Kirby (continuing) said when the framers of the Act meant it to be particularly inclusive they said so—*e.g.*, "Duffy's Elixir, by whomsoever made." As to the meaning of "owner" or "proprietor," he cited 42 Geo. III., c. 56, s. iii. (Alpe, page 27), as proof that the owner means the owner of the formula—*i.e.*, the actual maker and compounder. Mr. Glyn-Jones was not, for he bought it. The maker was the wholesale house, and as neither they nor anyone had ever taken out proprietary rights, the defendant was justified in adopting the label by right of the exemption clause. Going back to the Act upon which defendant was summoned, Mr. Kirby quoted from the exemption clause (Alpe, page 105) that passage in which the person mixing, compounding, preparing, uttering, or vending claims no exclusive right, and said that was exactly the case here. Mr. Denniss had said the label made the article liable, but he (Mr. Kirby) contended that the label did not alter the nature of the medicine. For example, in the case of a row of bottles shown in a window, one only with such a label as that on the bottle which defendant sold, and the rest a label with the name of the article only, if Mr. Denniss was right in his contention, that one bottle alone was liable to duty, though, as a matter of fact, the recommendation applied to all the rest, as well as every bottle of ammoniated tincture of quinine which might be sold in the country.

The whole matter turned on the meaning of "thereof" in the exemption clause, where are exempted all

mixtures, compositions, or preparations [sold by chemists and others specified] which have not been, are not, nor shall hereafter be, held out or recommended to the public by the owners, proprietors, makers, compounders, original or first vendors thereof.

What could this mean but that they must go back for liability to the original vendor of ammoniated tincture of quinine, and not to Mr. Glyn-Jones? To prove that the contents of an enclosure and not the package are liable to duty he quoted 43 Geo. III., c. 73, s. iii., 42 Geo. III., c. 56, s. xiv., and 52 Geo. III., c. 150, s. i., all of which are to be found in Alpe. The summons stated that the defendant had sold not a package but "a medicine" liable to duty—*viz.*, ammoniated tincture of quinine, which, he submitted, was no offence, but if there were a conviction then this tincture would always be liable to duty, however sold. There could be no escape from that, as the general charge of duty (see Alpe, page 53) clearly showed that once an article is made liable it is always liable. Yet, he argued, it was to avoid the absurdity of this interpretation that exemptions were provided for chemists and others. If, for example, it were not for the exemption clause the B.P. doses for ipecacuanha-wine, which state how much to use as an expectorant and how much for an emetic, would make every ounce of the wine sold by a chemist liable to duty, because the directions were a holding-out.

The Magistrate: It is clear that chemists are to have some privilege. If they are not to have *this* privilege what are they to have?

Mr. Kirby: That is what I say.

#### PROSECUTING-COUNSEL REPLIES.

Mr. Denniss: It is as well to state what privilege Mr. Glyn-Jones has. Suppose he sold magnesia tablets mentioned in the schedule, they would have to pay duty, but not if they were an entire drug merely.

The Magistrate: The chemist is not liable to pay duty if the original or first vendor or owner has not recommended the article.

Mr. Denniss: Magnesia tablets sold by anyone are liable to duty. He quoted 42 Geo. III., c. 56 s. 3 and s. 6, 9, and 11, to prove that the original or first vendor means the vendor of the particular article in question.

The Magistrate: What is the difference between "original vendor" and "vendor"? In the enacting part "vendor" is used, and in the exemptions "original vendor."

Mr. Denniss: The first vendor is not the man that makes gallons, but the man vending the particular amount sold—this bottleful.

The Magistrate: Why not the manufacturer?

Mr. Denniss: He has not recommended it, and the tax commences with the first person that does so—Mr. Glyn-Jones in this particular case. There is no question of duty without the label.

The Magistrate: But the first vendor, the wholesale firm, have claimed no proprietary rights. Is not the defendant the second vendor, and justified to label the bottle?

Mr. Denniss: I say Mr. Glyn-Jones is the first vendor of this bottle.

The Magistrate: How, when he bought it of a wholesale house like that?

Mr. Denniss: He was the first vendor after affixing the label. It would be quite wrong to assume that the Act referred to the person they have talked about in 1853. How could the person of 1853 be the owner of the bottle or its contents now before the Court, which is compounded under the 1898 B.P.? Mr. Denniss then proceeded to show that, by the 1783 Act, the persons named had to take out licences, and when they did all the medicines they sold had to be stamped.

At this stage (after two and a half hours' debate) the Magistrate adjourned the case until June 25, at 2 P.M., when it is understood he will give his decision.

#### Factory Act, 1901.

AT Brentford Petty Sessions on June 4, before Mr. Montagu Sharpe and other Magistrates, Messrs. A. & F. Pears (Limited) were summoned by the Inspector of Factories for neglecting to send a return of employes as required by the Factory



Act, 1901. Mr. E. S. Wilson, one of the inspectors under the Act, stated that such return must be sent in by March 1. He went to Pears' works on May 7 and reported that the return had not been supplied. He was informed that the list had been made out, but on plain paper because the official form sent out by the Home Office had not been received. As a matter of fact, the list had been forwarded to the Chief Inspector of Factories, but as it was written on plain paper the return did not satisfy the requirements of the Act. Mr. C. Robinson, for the defendants, pointed out that no date appeared in the Act itself as to when the return was to be sent in, and until the Secretary of State made known his wishes in the matter, no one knew when or how the list was to be supplied. Messrs. Pears had complied with everything except the form of return, which had been sent to them mixed up with a number of advertisement sheets, and under the circumstances he asked the Bench to say that the proceedings were uncalled-for. Evidence was given in support of Mr. Robinson's statement. The Chairman agreed that it would be better if the Home Office dropped the habit of sending important forms with bundles of literature, such has had been mentioned in that case. People were apt to ignore the parcel altogether, and thus contravene certain sections of the Act. The circumstances of the case were such that defendants would only be called upon to pay 20s. as costs.

### Pharmacy Acts (Ireland).

#### THE POLICE PROSECUTE.

AT the last Stradbally (Queen's Co.) Petty Sessions, two summonses relating to the sale of poison were heard, the defendant in each being Patrick Whelan, general merchant, Stradbally, and the complainant Sergeant P. Daly, of the R.I.C. In the first summons the defendant was charged with selling and exposing for sale, at his place of business at Stradbally, phosphorus, contained in a bottle of "E. Steiner's Vermin-destroying Paste," which he was not authorised to sell. In the second summons the defendant was charged with selling and exposing for sale a packet of Cooper's sheep-dipping powder, containing 20 per cent. of white arsenic.

Sergeant Daly proved the purchase of the poisons on March 10 and April 29, and mentioned that on the first occasion he cautioned defendant that he was not authorised to sell poisons. Witness handed the Magistrates a copy of the *Gazette*, containing the Order in Council certifying that phosphorus was a poison within the meaning of the Act. He also put in the reports of Professor Tichborne, which stated that the vermin-destroying paste contained 2 per cent. of phosphorus, capable of killing thirty-five persons; while the sheep-dip contained 20 per cent. of arsenic, which would destroy 1,500 persons.

Colonel Cosby (Chairman of the Magistrates) said he believed Mr. Whelan would not sell poison contrary to law, that he was ignorant of the law, and that he (the Chairman) could not convict the defendant under Section 30 of the Act of 1875, wherein the minimum penalty was 5l.

Sergt. Daly produced a report of the Templemore case, in which the Queen's Bench Division held that the Magistrates could not amend the summons, and that they were wrong in not fining the defendant 5l.

Mr. Timmins (another Magistrate) said that he was also ignorant that these articles were poisons under the Act, and that he considered that the Pharmaceutical Society should expend some money in letting traders know that the selling of these articles was contrary to law.

Mr. Whelan, the defendant, said he had been selling Cooper's dipping-powder for the last twenty years, and did so in ignorance of the law. He had returned a case of dipping-powder which he had ordered before the summons was issued. As regarded the vermin-paste, the police were his best customers.

Sergt. Daly said that ignorance of the law was no defence. He had proved the cases, and he must press for a conviction.

The Magistrates, having consulted, said that Mr. Whelan acted in ignorance of the law. They would convict him under the fifteenth section of the Act of 1890, and fine him 1s., with 2s. 2d. costs, in each case.

AT Dromore West (Co. Sligo) Petty Sessions, on June 4,

summonses were heard against a shopkeeper at Templebooy, named Robert Brett, for selling Sandford's rat-poison, and keeping open shop for the sale of poisons. Sergeant Barrett, R.I.C., Inspector of Weights and Measures, Caskey, was the complainant. From his evidence it appeared that he went into Brett's shop, and seeing the rat-poison on the desk, asked the defendant if he sold it. Brett said "No," but that if a customer asked for it, he would sell it. The sergeant then asked for a packet and paid 6d. for it. Brett said his place was infested with rats, and he only got the one packet for his own use, and hence that he could not have sold any but the packet which he let the sergeant have. The Magistrates held that they were bound by the decision in the Templemore case, and could not impose a smaller penalty than 5l., which they did on the first summons. The second summons they dismissed without prejudice. They recommended the defendant to memorialise the Lord Lieutenant with the view of having the fine reduced.

### High Court Cases.

#### A PATENT-DYE APPEAL.

IN the Court of Appeal, on June 11, before Lords Justices Vaughan Williams, Romer, and Stirling, the case of the *Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik v. W. G. Thompson & Co.*, and others was heard, on appeal by the Basle Chemical Company, one of the defendants, from an order of Mr. Justice Buckley, giving leave to serve a writ out of the jurisdiction. Mr. Upjohn, K.C. (with whom was Mr. Parker), spoke in support of the appeal, but the hearing was not finished when the Court rose.

The case was resumed on Thursday, and their Lordships, in the result, held that there was no ground for interfering with the discretion of the learned Judge, and they accordingly dismissed the appeal, though Lords Justices Romer and Stirling expressed themselves as not altogether free from doubts on the point.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### CAMPHORATED OIL.

ON June 2, Thomas Rains, of Rainham, was fined 5s. and 15s. 6d. costs at Chatham, for selling camphorated oil which was not up to B.P. standard.

#### LIQUORICE-POWDER.

AT the Sheffield Police Court on June 10, John Turner, herbalist, 778 Attercliffe Road, Sheffield, was summoned for selling compound liquorice-powder which was destitute of sulphur.

The Stipendiary took the view that a mistake had been made, and dismissed the case, on the defendant paying the cost of the summons—7s.

## Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re LAURA VERRALL CROSSLEY (trading as Blanche Leigh), 126 Oxford Street, W., and Paris, Soap and Perfume Manufacturer and Vendor.

THE creditors met on June 10, at the London Bankruptcy Court, before Mr. E. L. A. Hough, sen. (Official Receiver). The debtor states that she commenced business in Paris some five years ago, with a capital of 2,000l., borrowed from her husband. Shortly after the start she opened a small branch dépôt at 5 Brook Street, W. The French business prospered and extended so rapidly that her assets were absorbed in land, plant, and stock. Eighteen months ago she took premises at 126 Oxford Street, W., the present London dépôt. A profit has been made from the outset, but it has been spent in advertising the business. The debtor estimates her trade liabilities in France at 10,000l., and her liabilities on loans and mortgages at 20,000l., whilst she values the French assets at 25,000l., exclusive of goodwill which may be worth anything up to 10,000. The English trade debts amount to about 2,700l., against assets valued at 3,500l., and there are certain cash liabilities which may rank against the estate. The debtor attributes her failure entirely to want of capital, which caused her some eighteen months ago to enter into negotiations for the conversion of both the English and French businesses into a company, with a capital of 200,000l. The promoters undertook to provide 40,000l. working capital, subject to the French creditors accepting 25 per cent. cash and 75 per cent. in shares in discharge of their claims. Creditors for about 2,000l. rejected the offered terms, and the arrangement fell through, whereupon, to protect the creditors, Mrs. Crossley instituted liquidation pro-



ceedings in Paris, and filed her petition in the London Bankruptcy Court. At the request of creditors, the Chairman adjourned the meeting for a week, with a view to enabling other creditors to attend and take a part in the selection of a trustee and committee of inspection.

The bulk of the creditors are for advertising, besides whom the following appear:—

	£	s.	d.
Beeson & Co. (Limited) ... ..	30	1	0
Crossley, Herbert ... ..	855	0	0
Hasties, Messrs. ... ..	99	0	0
Houchin, James ... ..	245	5	6
Osborne, Garrett & Co. ... ..	11	15	6
Towner, W. J. ... ..	25	6	0
Walker, Jas., & Co. ... ..	240	18	1
Willett, Mrs. E. E. ... ..	4,700	0	0

Re JOSEPH BLOOM MEGGITT, formerly managing director of Messrs. Samuel Meggitt & Sons (Limited), Sutton-in-Ashfield, Glue and Chemical-manure Manufacturers.—This debtor appeared for his public examination at the Nottingham Bankruptcy Court on June 6. Since his statement of affairs had been made out he had returned the interest he had in his late father's estate at 50l. Since 1893 he had been a director and manager of Samuel Meggitt & Sons (Limited) at a salary of about 600l. a year. He also held shares in the company to the extent of about 11,000l. He now returned these shares as worth 20l. He had kept no books, and he attributed his failure to the depreciation in value of the shares. It was owing to the appointment of a receiver and the voluntary winding up of the company that the value of the shares had depreciated. The examination was closed.

## Gazette.

### Partnership Dissolved.

Smith, R. D., and Jeffrey, F., under the style of Roland Smith & Jeffrey, Maitland House, Lower Clapton, and Clapton Square, N.E., surgeons, apothecaries, accoucheurs, &c.

### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

#### ADJUDICATIONS

Crossley, Laura Verrall (carrying on business as Blanche Leigh), Oxford Street, W., soap and perfumery manufacturer, wife of Herbert Crossley, trading separately and apart from her husband, having separate estate and assets.

Dean, Joseph (trading as Joseph Dean & Son), Sutton-within-Macclesfield, Cheshire, mineral-water manufacturer.

#### TRUST DEED.

A circular has been issued stating that Mr. William Macpherson, chemist and druggist, Fife Street, Dufftown, N.B., has granted a trust-deed for behoof of his creditors. The statement of affairs shows liabilities of about 1,200l., and assets estimated to realise about 900l., thus showing a dividend of about 15s. in the pound, subject to the costs of realisation. The trustees are taking steps to dispose of the business and heritable property, the business being meantime carried on under a manager. The agent for the trustees is Mr. A. Blacklaw, 12 King Street, Aberdeen, to whom all claims should be addressed.

## New Companies & Company News.

MEDICAL SUPPLY COMPANY (LIMITED).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 300l., in 1l. shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, &c. The first subscribers are:—Ellen M. White, Brerogue, co. Sligo; T. Lynch, Castle Street, Sligo, chemist; E. J. Howley, Market Street, Sligo, clerk; A. A. Duiguan, Castle Street, Sligo, chemist; F. J. Meenan, Castle Street, Sligo, clerk; W. Kerr, Sligo, solicitor's assistant; and T. D. Howley, Sligo, solicitor's assistant. The first director is Ellen M. White. Qualification, 300 shares. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, Old Market Street, Sligo.

CU-COLA COMPANY (LIMITED).—Capital 2,000l., in 200 founders' shares of 1l. each, and 7,200 ordinary shares of 5s. each. Objects: To acquire the business of a patent-medicine proprietor and vendor carried on at 78 High Holborn, W.C., as the "Cu Cola Company," to carry on the general business of chemists, druggists, and the like, and to employ qualified persons to act on the company's behalf as chemists, dentists, opticians, &c. The first subscribers are:—J. Dicker, 29 Tabley Road, N., gentleman; W. G. Meade, 78 High Holborn, W.C., postman; H. Gerard, 15 Brooklyn Road, Shepherd's Bush, W., clerk; F. Goodchild,

Sidney House, Highgate Road, N.W., secretary; M. St. Lo, 7 Adam Street, Strand, W.C., artist; A. Court, 7 Adam Street, Strand, W.C., accountant; and W. Rogers, 51 Reverdy Road, Bermondsey, S.E., clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are H. W. Sharp and H. G. Dieker. Registered office, 78 High Holborn, W.C.

DOWDEN & POOK (LIMITED).—Capital 6,000l., in 10l. shares. Objects: To take over the business of a manufacturing chemist, cordial-compounder, and wine-brewer carried on by J. M. Dowden at 41 Bermondsey Square, London, and the business of cider-manufacturers and merchants carried on by F. W. Marshal, Receiver for debenture-holders of Pook's Devonshire Cider Company (Limited), at Newton Abbot, Combe-in-Teignhead, Exeter, Bristol, London and Plymouth. The first subscribers are: J. M. Dowden, 41 Bermondsey Square, S.E., cordial-manufacturer; W. E. Crimp, 17 Essex Street, W.C., solicitor; R. G. Pook, Torrington House, Newton Abbot, cider-merchant; E. J. Smythe, 110 Kennington Park Road, S.E., accountant; C. A. Dowden, Main Road, Warminster, gentleman; A. Buchan, 10 Offley Road, Brixton, S.W., clerk; and H. O. Fryer, Sydney Cottage, James Street, Walthamstow. No initial public issue. The first directors are J. M. Dowden, R. G. Pook, and W. E. Crimp. Qualification 100l. Remuneration as fixed by the company. Registered office, 41 Bermondsey Square, S.E.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an additional dividend for the year 1901 of 3l. per share, making, with the interim dividend, 20 per cent. for the year, payable on and after June 30. Warrants will be forwarded on June 23 to the proprietors registered on June 20.

A. J. WHITE (LIMITED).—The report of the directors of this company for the year ended March 31 states that the net profits for the year amounted to 63,364l. After paying the preference dividend and adding 2,702l. brought forward, there remains a balance of 36,066l. A dividend of 5 per cent. upon the ordinary shares is proposed, leaving 11,066l. to be carried forward.

ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).—At an extraordinary general meeting of the Electrolytic Alkali Company last week at Middlewich, it was decided to increase the directorate from seven to nine, and Mr. G. H. Harrison, J.P., Stourbridge, and Mr. W. D. Pilkington, J.P., St. Helens, were appointed. It was stated that a large extension of the works had commenced, and it was expected that another unit of cells would be ready by the end of the month.

VIROL (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended March 31 states that the sales for the period show an increase of 31 per cent. over those for the twelve months of the previous year. The net profit amounts to 2,204l. as against 1,918l. for the previous fourteen and a third months. The accounts show a total profit of 4,122l. the advertising expenditure having been charged to capital account. The directors do not recommend the payment of dividends while the business is in the development stage; they have, therefore, decided to let this balance stand at the credit of profit-and-loss account. The question of increasing the working-capital is having the attention of the directors, and when a suitable time arrives for placing the balance of the unissued capital, amounting to nearly 31,000l., the matter will be laid before the shareholders.

BOOTS' COMPANIES.—Subscriptions are invited for an issue of 120,000 7-per-cent. 1l. preferred ordinary shares in Boots' Pure Drug Company (Limited), offered at 1s. per share premium, which, the prospectus states, will be carried to the general reserve fund. The auditors certify that the profits of the last two years amounted to 23,300l. and 24,768l. respectively, and that the average annual profit was 20 per cent. over the average of the previous three years, while the number of sales to customers is reported to have increased by 8,200,308 since September, 1896. It is stated that the company's assets, exclusive of goodwill, show an excess of 274,142l. over all liabilities other than share capital.—An issue of 50,000 5-per-cent. cumulative second 1l. preference shares is announced by Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern) (Limited), which has an authorised share capital of 300,000l. The prospectus states that the profit last year amounted to 21,092l. as compared with 9,252l. in 1895, while the management expenses were the same (750l.) in both years. The properties are valued at 201,672l. and goodwill is put at 25,000l.; 96,000l. in preference shares has already been issued.



## Westminster Wisdom.

(By our Parliamentary Representative.)

### DUTY-FREE SPIRIT.

Mr. Haldane, who is a member of the Explosives Committee, had the following notice of motion on Tuesday's papers dealing with the Finance Act, 1901:—

To move the following clause:—

(1) Where, in the case of any art or manufacture carried on by any person in which the use of spirits is required, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue that the use of methylated spirits is unsuitable or detrimental, they may, if they think fit, authorise that person to receive spirits without payment of duty for use in the art or manufacture upon giving security to their satisfaction that he will use the spirits in the art or manufacture, and for no other purpose, and the spirits so used shall be exempt from duty.

(2) The authority shall only be granted subject to a compliance with such regulations as the Commissioners may require the applicant to observe for the security of the revenue, and upon condition that he will, to the satisfaction of the Commissioners, if so required by them, render the spirits unpotable before and during use, and will from time to time pay any expenses that may be incurred in placing an officer in charge of his premises.

(3) If any person so authorised shall not comply with any regulation which he is required to observe he shall, in addition to any other fine or liability, incur a fine of 50*l*.

The matter came on for consideration at a late hour on Wednesday night, and after an interesting discussion the Chancellor of the Exchequer accepted the clause, which was added to the Finance Bill in due form. Mr. Haldane, in moving the adoption of the clause, explained the subject. He pointed out that as the result of the unenlightened policy of this country, manufacturers have been prevented from carrying on industries, because it has been impossible to get the cheap alcohol that is necessary for certain processes. Alcohol is a very powerful solvent for certain substances, and it has got this very valuable property, that although it disintegrates the substances to which it is applied it enters into no combination, but leaves the substances as they were, and enables them to be adapted to the purposes for which they are wanted. The Explosives Committee, of which he is a member, have been considering the matter, and they have found that for powder-manufacture a supply of pure nitrocellulose is needed, and they think that this should be obtainable at home instead of abroad. To facilitate this purpose the clause has been drafted. Mr. Haldane proceeded to state that the Committee found that this question does not only concern powder-manufacture but six or seven other great industries in this country or industries which might become great, and therefore they thought it right to go a little out of their way to make their proposition in such a form as would benefit the chemical industry generally. In regard to celluloid, night-candles, and all things which resemble ivory and other substances, foreign nations have an enormous advantage over us in the fact that they can use alcohol without impurities, and in this way Germany has taken from us several important manufactures. The same handicap has been placed on the colour-industry, in respect of those colours which are prepared from coal-tar, and need the free use of alcohol. Germany has annexed this industry. There is also the industry of preparing perfumes and scents, and of as great importance is the matter of drugs. The valuable remedies, antipyrin and sulphonal, are scarcely produced in this country, owing to the difficulties which the existing revenue law places in the way of their manufacture. In this connection he quoted the case of one German firm which has made 60,000*l*. out of antipyrin alone. Nearly the whole of the chloral used has to be made abroad. As regards chloroform, the case is more disastrous still. We can produce it in this country, but we cannot export it. If you want to export it to Australia, you find that the operation of the existing revenue law is that it costs the British manufacturer 2*s*. 1*d*. to put it down at Australia, whereas the German manufacturer can put it down at 1*s* 1*d*. Also, on account of the duty on pure alcohol, a great deal of most valuable research-work had to be done abroad. All this, he thought, made out a case for the relaxation of the

revenue law. The conditions imposed by the clause were so stringent that there could be no practical possibility of abuse. It would lead to a larger production of alcohol, and would, he hoped, be the beginning of a more enlightened commercial policy by restoring to this country a few industries which had gone from it, and of which we ought not to lose sight. He trusted the clause would commend itself to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Thomas Cochrane backed up the proposal, and mentioned the manufacture of fulminate of mercury, which requires the use of duty-free alcohol.

Mr. Cawley testified to the prejudicial effect of the present system on the British aniline-dye industry, and said that if the law were altered he thought we might have a chance of getting back business which had gone abroad.

Colonel Sadler, F.C.S., was satisfied that if the facilities asked for were granted he should see an important development of many industries. He knew a perfume which was now manufactured in France and which could not be manufactured here on a large scale, simply because alcohol could not be procured at a sufficiently low price.

Next came an exceedingly interesting speech by Mr. Fletcher Moulton. He said that out of coal-tar we have not only made certain drugs of great value, but we have almost got to such a pitch of knowledge that we can prophesy the production of drugs having special qualities which are to be obtained in a particular way from coal-tar. Sulphonal was thus discovered, and so have other drugs which have to be taken internally. Indeed, this coal-tar chemistry is assuming a position of prime importance. Purity of alcohol is an essential, but by putting a heavy tax upon pure alcohol we have made it impossible for the English manufacturer to manufacture pure drugs in this country. The hon. member went on to make a suggestion. It was that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should consult the chemists at his command to see whether at the same time the burden could not be taken off all agents of great value which are used in manufacture, such as ether.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought they were pretty well agreed that this debate had been one of unusual interest. The matter was of great importance, and he had carefully investigated the effect of the proposed clause, and thought it was one to which he might assent. He did not wish now to enter into the further subject very properly brought before the Committee by so high an authority as the hon. member for Launceston (Mr. Fletcher Moulton), but he would make inquiry into that subject and see if it was possible to extend the clause in the manner suggested. This might require longer time than would elapse before the report stage, and he would not definitely promise that anything should be done in the present Session. The Committee would feel that the law on this subject was somewhat antiquated, that chemistry and science generally had made enormous strides, and that it might well be that the progress of our industries might be hindered and their development prevented by effects of the laws never anticipated by those who framed them, and which the Government would be bound to examine into with a view to a remedy. He agreed to the clause.

Mr. Caine feared the clause might encourage alcoholism, and thought the subject should have been dealt with in a separate Bill.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer pointed out that the clause as it stood gave full authority to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to take all necessary precautions, and he would undertake that they would bring it into operation in a tentative manner.

Mr. Henry Norman asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether it would be possible under this clause to introduce into this country on more favourable conditions the form of solidified alcohol known as spiritine.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he should not like to answer the question off-hand, but he confessed he did not wish at present to agree to any extension of the clause.

Mr. Moulton explained that spiritine was a mixture of alcohol with a little resin soap, and was used largely for the purpose of heating curling-tongs. Methylated spirit was used in making it. In regard to Mr. Caine's fears, he explained that in almost all the uses of alcohol in manufacture it was rendered just as unpotable the moment they had added it to their dye-bath as if they had methylated it.

The clause was read a second time and added to the Bill.

## FREE TRADE IN THE EMPIRE.

The Peace has been dwarfed this week in Parliament by the most interesting controversy that has arisen out of the corn-tax in respect of the future commercial relations of Great Britain and the Colonies. Until Monday the debate went on the assumption that the Government were determined to make protection the outcome of the new duty, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave a new horizon to the outlook by hinting that the thoughts of Ministers are turning in the direction of an Imperial Zollverein, or free trade with the Colonies. So much importance is attached to the Chancellor's words in the lobby that I may quote two or three sentences:—

If we could have free trade with our Colonies I do not see why that should necessarily involve increased duties on our part against foreign nations; but if we could have free trade with our Colonies even some sacrifice in that direction might be made. It is not possible, everyone who has looked into the matter knows, that there should be free trade at the present time between England and her Colonies. Cannot we try so to consider the commercial relations between us that we may make trade freer than it is now without necessarily injuring any foreign country at all? I am bound to say that my idea of dealing with this great and most important question is upon the basis of free trade, not upon the basis of protection.

Much more will be heard of the subject in the next few weeks, for it is to be discussed at the Conference with the Colonial Premiers.

## THE MIDWIVES BILL.

This much-debated Bill has now passed through the consideration stage in the House of Commons, and, as I remarked last week, it is very probable that it will be added to the Statute-book before the end of the Session. The most important point was raised by an amendment moved by Dr. Ambrose, one of the Nationalist members for Mayo. He proposed that from and after January, 1905, no woman shall habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth unless she is certified as a midwife under the Act, and he pointed out that the insertion of these words, which was approved by the British Medical Association, was the only guarantee that unqualified women would be prohibited from practising. The member in charge of the Bill (Mr. Heywood Johnston) replied that, with the sole exception of the Apothecaries Act, the current of legislative authority was against penalising unqualified practitioners. What followed soon convinced him, however, that something must be done to end the *Sarah Gamp régime*, and in the end he accepted the amendment in a modified form, which will make the clause operative after January 1, 1910. There was also an attempt made to extend the Bill to Scotland and Ireland, but this was successfully resisted with the assistance of the Solicitor-General for Scotland. In the event of the Bill becoming law, it is understood that separate measures will be introduced next Session to apply the principle to these two countries.

## THE SALE OF BUTTERINE.

Mr. Hanbury, the President of the Board of Agriculture, has introduced a Bill to amend the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1899, with respect to the sale of butterine. This is a development of the right hon. gentleman's policy of raising the standard of butter and butter-substitutes, and in fulfilment of his promise *re* excess of water in butter.

## PARCELS-POST TO UNITED STATES.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain made the interesting announcement on Tuesday that negotiations, having for their object the establishment of a parcels-post between this country and the United States, have for some time been in progress. He added that no statement as to the final result can yet be made.

## PATENT-RENEWAL FEES.

Mr. Gerald Balfour has informed Sir John Leng that it is not at present contemplated to reduce the patent-renewal fees so as to approximate the cost of a patent in the United Kingdom to that in the United States. He points out that if the Bill now before Parliament becomes law a considerable increase in the Staff of the Patent Office must follow, and the work done—which should be of material benefit to the

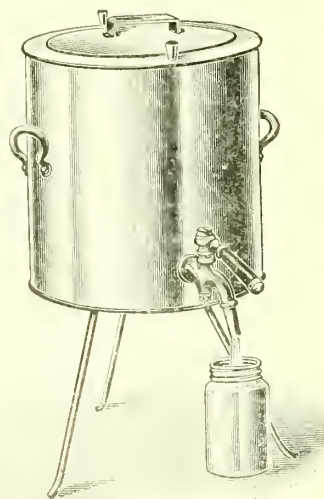
inventor—would cause so large an expenditure of money as very greatly to reduce the present surplus. Sir John Leng had suggested that the surplus revenue from patents might be used to reduce the fees.

## Trade Notes.

"CHEMICAL HANDICRAFT."—Under this title Messrs. J.J. Griffin & Sons (Limited), Sardinia Street, W.C., have published a new edition of their illustrated catalogue of chemical apparatus and reagents. The catalogue runs to 447 pages, and is a complete list of the apparatus required in modern chemical laboratories.

THE ADDITION to the Poisons Regulations which, when sanctioned by the Privy Council, will require liquid disinfectants to be put in bottles distinguishable by touch, will put another problem before registered retailers of poisons—viz., how to distinguish disinfectants from lotions and liniments. The makers of the "Practical" poison-bottle say this is no problem; their bottle is distinguishable from all others.

"SOVEREIGN" WATER-BATH.—Messrs. Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C., are placing on the market a new water-bath called the "Sovereign." It is an upright metal bath of the capacity of a little over 5 pints,



and it is fitted with a lid and brass tap communicating with the inner bath. The tap is so arranged that the whole of the contents can be drawn off. It is intended to use glycerin in the outer compartment, a hole being left as a safety-valve, whilst another tube is provided for the insertion of a thermometer. The bath is coppered outside, and costs a sovereign.

TABLET-MAKING.—Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., St. Martin's Place, Brighton, whose name is so well known in connection with coated pills, have taken up the manufacture of compressed tablets. We have examined a selection of these goods, and can substantiate the claims of makers as regards solubility. The effervescent lithia tablets dissolve entirely and quickly when placed in water, each tablet being equal to 5 gr. of lithium citrate. Among the sugar-coated tablets are cascara and Bland's pill, the latter coloured pink. These, we find, are well made, and on cutting a tablet in half the coating is seen to be of the same thickness throughout. Tablets for making external applications are coloured and put-up in distinctive packages. The stock tablets are sold in bulk or packed for retail in screw-capped bottles, and Messrs. Cox tell us they are prepared to make and pack any kind according to customers' prescriptions.

"THE ADVERTISING WORLD" published at Granville House, Arundel Street, W.C., has been doubled in size, and is now produced in an effective cover printed by the three-colour process. The contents are very good, especially the review of advertisements in the magazines and dailies, and



the criticisms of booklets, catalogues, &c. There are also a number of readable articles, the one of greatest interest to our subscribers being written by "the manager to one of the most extensive advertisers in Great Britain." This might appropriately be termed "The Impertinences of an Advertising Manager." It is a bald-headed attack on the P.A.T.A. in general and of chemists and druggists in particular. He is "sore" about the latter class because says he "chemists have worried and badgered the public to take their own substitutes." This is a ridiculous fallacy which we thoroughly exposed some years ago, when out of a score of purchases of Carter's little liver pills in London our buyers were offered substitutes in only one or two shops and these were "big cutting drug stores" which the writer of the article regards as the special friends of the proprietary manufacturer. That, however, has nothing to do with the *Advertising World*, which is wise in giving publicity to all sides, and we expect that the advertising manager is a good enough fellow apart from his bile, which were better worked off with a Carter than with a pen.

A SACHET PINCUSHION.—A useful and ingenious novelty in the shape of a combined pocket-pincushion



novelty in the shape of a combined pocket-pincushion and sachet has been introduced by Messrs. F. Schutze & Co., of 89 Southwark Street, S.E. The illustration shows the front of the pincushion and the reverse may be used for customer's own name and address, or other advertisement. The sachet-pincushion, which will fit the vest pocket is of leatherette, with chamois-leather edges for the insertion of pins, and forms a useful souvenir of the Coronation. The price is 3d. each, five being hung on a show-card.

## Trade-Marks Applied For.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 21, 1902.)

- "AMBROLIA" (no claim for "Amber"); for goods in Class 48. By Meyer Brothers, 97 Gracechurch Street, E.C. 245,823.  
 "ZAZA"; for perfumery and toilet articles. By Breidenbach & Co., 48 Greek Street, Soho Square, W. 245,833.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," May 28, 1902.)

- "ENDOORA"; for chemical substances. By T. Hinshelwood & Co., Glenpark Street, Glasgow. 244,255.

- "COALTARENE" (no claim for exclusive use of "Coal Tar"); for goods in Class 1. By A. Rowan & Brothers, Dunbar Wharf, Narrow Street, Limehouse, E. 245,921.

Device of jockey's cap (the essential particular) and words "MOLYNEUX'S CHALLENGER DISTEMPER-PILLS"; for distemper-pills. By H. Molyneux, The Kennels, Smallfield, Horley, Sussex. 244,463.

- "LINGULINE"; for goods in Class 2. By J. J. Broderick, 63 Patrick Street, Fermoy, co Cork, Ireland. 245,531.

- "VERASTIGMAT"; for lenses. By Seabrook Brothers & Co., 21 Edmund Place, E.C. 243,529.

- "PINIE" and "JACKO"; for photographic cameras. By the Brooks-Watson Daylight Camera Company (Limited), 81 Tower Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool. 245,485 and 245,486.

- "PAGOR"; for photographic apparatus. By C. P. Goerz, 4 and 5 Holborn Circus, E.C. 245,564.

- "TRIN"; for photographic apparatus. By Bishop & Vincent, 460 Holloway Road, N. 245,848.

Device of hand holding spray (essential particular) with words "WHIRLING SPRAY"; for syringes. By the Marvel Company, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C. 245,884.

- "REFILLETES" (no claim for "Refil it"); for ink-tablets or pellets. By Cochran & Co., Greenland Street, Liverpool. 245,667.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

### Dentists Act Case.

SIR,—In 1896 THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST invited the British Dental Association to consent to a test-case being taken to the High Court in which a person not registered under the Dentists Act—a chemist by preference—had announced by circulars, door-plate, or other respectable form of advertisement that he undertook the extraction of teeth or the supply and fitting of artificial teeth; they, after consideration by their executive, declined. I venture to think the reason was because they stood very little chance of winning. They have since been very cautious in the prosecutions they have taken lest such a case should be forced on them, and many unregistered men have enjoyed the freedom occasioned thereby. I am somewhat puzzled therefore at the apathy displayed by these unregistered ones over the effort being put forth to carry my case, which simply embodies what was wanted in the test-case, to appeal. If the local volcanoes are allowed to erupt with impunity, the big one will follow and endeavor to obliterate us. I think we are justified in exerting special efforts to retain what has been and what ought to be a valuable asset in a chemist's business, and to check those dentists who, by disputing our right to say we do the work, attempt to take more than their Act gives them.

Yours faithfully,

Cardiff, June 11.

TEMPLAR E. MALINS.

P.S.—The Cardiff Stipendiary has sent a note declining to state a case for the High Court *re* the Dentists Act, on the ground that the application is merely frivolous.

SIR,—I shall be glad to subscribe one guinea to the above if you decide on further action. Yours truly,  
 Charlbury and Chipping Norton. H. W. G. MORRIS.

SIR,—If an appeal be decided on in the Malins case I shall have pleasure in tendering my half-guinea.

Yours faithfully,

F. C. WARDALE, M.P.S.L.

22 High Street North, East Ham, E.

SIR,—Put me down for one guinea in the event of the case being taken to the High Court. There is nothing in Mr. Malins's advertisements but what is used by thousands of chemists all over England, and if that conviction be allowed to stand the dental business is in great danger of being wrested from us.

Yours faithfully,

W. F. E. (247/33).

### The Pharmaceutical Benevolent Fund.

SIR,—I often ask myself the question, Who gets the benefits of the Benevolent Fund—the destitute or those who have not reached that stage, but have plenty of influence to back them? I have unfortunately had to apply twice, and although my petitions were signed by subscribers who had known me personally for more than twenty years, they were rejected each time. I will state the facts of my case. I went for a change of air to my wife's friends, and was there taken so ill directly afterwards that I could not with safety be removed. I had to keep my bed nearly two years. This was the effects of Russian influenza, from which I have never recovered, it having left me with a chronic internal disease of the most painful kind which often prostrates me for days and prevents me doing any kind of work. Several eminent surgeons say my case is incurable. The committee said I could get help from my friends. How could I, when my wife's father

was only receiving a salary of 60*l.* per annum, and out of this had a wife and family to support? What is the good of a petition, duly signed by proper and interested persons, if (as in my case) it is to be cast on one side as waste paper? Have the committee the absolute right to ignore the wishes and intentions of subscribers? The questions asked a person who requires a grant or yearly allowance from the Benevolent Fund are, to say the least, infamous. You apply for help, and your signatories prove that you are a fit and proper person. This ought to be sufficient. Why pry into private matters of the past and require you to expose these things to others? This is not only very hurtful to one's feelings, but adding insult to injury. If things cannot be managed better than this, the sooner the Benevolent Fund gets into the hands of someone who will distribute it in a business way, the more useful it will prove, and many who do not now subscribe will willingly do so. It is a shame and a disgrace to the business of a chemist and druggist to think that when misfortune overtakes a man he is positively in a worse position than the commonest workman, and if without funds—which is too often the case—there is nothing for him after many years of toil and slavery but the union.

Yours faithfully,

EX UNO DISCE OMNES. (248/64)

[The grievance which the writer of this letter apparently has is that the Benevolent Fund Committee asked him questions which he resents. The regulations require the fullest inquiry, and our experience of the fund is that it is administered humanely and with every respect to the feelings of applicants. Moreover, we have never heard of a deserving applicant who has not been relieved.—EDITOR]

#### Honour to the Pharmacist.

SIR,—The pageant recently enacted at Kingston-on-Thames to celebrate an important historic event was a happy and bright commemoration of the coronation of Edward I., who sat on the identical stone 1,000 years ago. But, it may be questioned, what has this circumstance to do with the pharmacist? Proximately and relatively it has, and admits of demonstration; and with your permission I will repeat, as accurately as memory serves, the information vouchsafed by the late Alderman Gould, J.P., sometime Mayor and Local Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society for Kingston—

I felt confident (said he) that the King's stone, which confers its name on our borough, must be in existence somewhere, and for many years sought its whereabouts, but without success. At last, quite by accident, I entered the backyard of a shoemaker, where I noticed, half buried under a mass of leather-clippings and rubbish, a large stone. I immediately had it exhumed, cleansed, and eventually placed in its present position, mounted up on a block of freestone, on the plinth of which is inscribed in ancient characters the names of the sovereigns that have successively occupied the seat. The Cromwellians, in their zeal to subvert royalty, were unable to destroy this indestructible memorial, which happily remains until this day in the place of honour, secured by a cast-iron railing designed for the purpose.

It is much to be regretted that the latter years of so active and important a life should be marred by bodily affliction. Yet up to the last he bravely endured suffering, and might be seen drawn in a Bath chair to and from the Town Hall, still with a cheery look and recognition of his numerous friends and acquaintances. Such an example commends itself to every pharmacist who desires to leave the world a little better than he found it.

Yours faithfully,

Deal, June 3.

R. GOODWIN MUMBRAY.

#### Legal Queries.

Before sending in a query for reply in this section see if the subject is not dealt with in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary"—Trade Law or Pharmacy Law Sections.

248/11. *Poison*.—Homœopathic medicines containing scheduled poisons in quantity sufficient to be analytically and physiologically provable can only be sold by registered persons.

244/14. *A. II.*—You have been misinformed. There have been no recent actions by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain as to the illegal sale of sheep-dips.

240/34. *Subscriber*.—A chemist, not registered as a dentist, who exhibits a show-case of artificial teeth, and states, without further qualification, that he supplies artificial teeth of the best quality, and extracts or stops teeth, does not, in our opinion, infringe section 3 of the Dentists Act.

248/63. *W. A.*—The sentence in your corn-paint label, "A second application may be necessary," implies that one application cures. In your advertisement you say—

These forest glades my spirit chafe—  
I hear the hunter's horns,  
I wish I knew a certain, safe,  
And speedy cure for corns.

"Try the—Corn Paint," you add. The paint is liable to duty.

240/14. *Income-tax*.—The Commissioners of Inland Revenue do not require you to specify your drawings and things of that kind. The statement which you submit is not satisfactory, because the item "Expenses" is too general. From the gross profits you are entitled to deduct:—

(1) Repairs of premises and supply or repair of implements, utensils, &c., used in the business of chemist and druggist, such as mortars, fittings, bottles, &c. (average of three years).

(2) Bad debts.

(3) Rent of business premises or certain other rent as specified in the return.

(4) Business expenses—*e.g.*, salaries of employés, postages, local taxes, gas and fuel, stationery, advertising, and any other outlay incurred in business as an expense in carrying it on.

You are not required to specify these, but you should carefully determine your net profits for 1899, 1900, and 1901 on the above basis, and return the average of the three years as your income for 1902. If the local assessor has charged you income-tax, you not being liable, submit a full statement on the above lines to the Commissioners at Somerset House and claim repayment.

248/29. *Agreement*.—An agreement between a chemist and druggist and his assistant, to the effect that the latter will not start in business in a specified district within a certain time, is enforceable, although the assistant is unqualified, if the terms are reasonable.

246/56. *Ajax* is an indentured apprentice to a limited company, which does not employ a registered chemist and druggist to teach him the business, and he wants to know if the indentures are being faithfully administered. "Ajax" is apprenticed to the company, and if there is no clause in the indentures requiring a registered chemist and druggist to teach him the business, the contract is being fulfilled, as a limited company is capable, according to the House of Lords, of carrying on the art and trade of a chemist and druggist.

\* \* \* We are compelled to hold over many letters and replies to correspondents.

#### Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

243/48. Address of suppliers of swansdown for making puffs.

244/50. Who are the makers or London agents for Ozonet?

250/17. What is the composition of Baines's blister, or where can it be obtained?

249/57. Pulv. catarrhine is a Russian remedy for influenza. Can any of our readers tell us its composition?

THE TSETSE-FLY.—The Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine expedition, which visited the Gambia in the summer and autumn of last year, succeeded in isolating the animal parasite "Trypanosoma," which is the cause of tsetse-fly disease, so prevalent among the horses in South Africa.



## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: June 12.

IT cannot be said that the Peace has brought any perceptible improvement in business so far as regards drugs and chemicals, but a revival is hardly looked for until the half-yearly stocktaking and Coronation holidays are out of the way. There is, however, an undercurrent of firmness in most articles, although no important fluctuations have occurred. A little more inquiry has been shown for quinine in second-hands, but the spot price has reduced. The excitement in cod-liver oil (which was mainly confined to the Norwegian market) has died down, but the firm position is maintained. Japanese wax is at famine prices owing to the continued scarcity. Menthol is quiet, and in essential oils there are practically no changes, with the exception of Sicilian oils, which are tending higher, especially bergamot. Gentian is now held for higher prices. Both sulphate of ammonia and nitrate of soda are easier. The following are the principal alterations of the week, including those recorded at the drug-auctions:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Cardamoms		Ammonia <sup>3</sup>	Dill-seed
Dragon's-blood		sulphate	Elemi
Gentian		Pimento	Ginger
Oil, bergamot		Quinine	(Jamaica,
Wax (Japanese)		(second-	common)
		hands)	Kino
		Soda nitrate	Nutmegs
			Pepper, black
			and white
			Quince seed
			Turmeric

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from 5 to 11, inclusive:—Acid, carolic, 108; acid, citric (@ Bordeaux), 36; acid, tartaric (@ Bordeaux) 13, (@ Rotterdam) 18; arrowroot (@ St. Vincent), 203 brls.; benzoin (@ Singapore), 30; bleaching-powder (@ Antwerp), 170; bromine (@ Hamburg), 167 cs.; canary-seed, 500; cardamoms, 259; caraway-seed, 100; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 106 brls., (Ital.) 10; chamomiles, 15; cinchona (@ Mollendo), 431; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 54 pkgs.; cream of tartar (@ Barcelona) 63, (@ Tarragona) 30; cocaine, crude (@ Salaverry), 2 cs.; cod-liver oil (@ Drontheim) 17, (@ Aalesund) 18, (@ Bergen) 43; colocynth, 6; cumin-seed, 42; cuttle-fish bone, 20; cream of tartar (@ Amsterdam) 6, (@ Bordeaux) 44; essential oils (@ Ostend), 6; eucalyptus oil (@ Melbourne), 87 cs.; fennel-seed (@ Salonica), 246; gentian, 63; gentian-powder, 49; ginger (@ Jamaica) 825, (@ W.C. Africa) 492 bgs., (@ Sierra Leone) 235, (@ Bombay) 265 bgs. 175 cs.; honey (@ N.Z.) 18 cs., (@ Jamaica) 148, (Chil.) 39; insect-powder (@ Trieste), 14 brls.; juniper-berries, 75; lemon-juice (@ Palermo), 21 pkgs.; lemon oil (@ Palermo), 7 cs., 6 x 1/2 cs.; lime-juice (@ Jamaica), 3 pns.; menthol, 10; nux vomica, 500 pockets; oilbannu, 255; opium (@ Smyrna) 103, (@ Bushire) 165 cs.; phosphorus (@ Montreal), 120 cs.; potash chlorate (Swed.), 32; rhubarb (@ Bombay), 19; "roots" (@ Bahia), 4; safflower, 6; saffron, 2; sandalwood, 109; senna (@ Bombay), 46; sugar of lead, 14; tamarinds (@ Antigua), 40 brls.; tartar (@ Bordeaux) 167, (@ Amsterdam) 53; turmeric (@ Bombay), 100; wine-lees (@ Messina) 381, (@ Alicante) 1,097 sacks; wax, hees' (Span.) 43, (@ Bombay) 13; wax, unenumerated (@ Brçmen), 50 cs.; zinc oxide (@ New York), 260.

### Californian Honey.

The following communication has been sent us by a Mincing Lane firm, and is an extract from a letter just received from California:—

To-day we have received reports from our offices in Los Angeles and Ventura counties, as well as from San Diego co., saying that in consequence of the absence of late rains there will be very little honey this year. In some apiaries the bees are only making sufficient honey for their own requirements. Last year at this time we already had a good deal of honey coming into the market, and we were selling the empty cans and cases on a large scale, but so far this year no new honey has arrived, and apiarists are not buying any cases or cans for the reason that they will have no honey to put in them.

### Senega-root.

The *Winnipeg Commercial* of May 26 has the following in regard to the situation of senega-root:—"A dealer who is well posted says there are practically no stocks in either the Twin cities or the Winnipeg markets. It is estimated that there is only 1 ton in the former and 1 1/2 ton in the latter market of old root. New York is supposed to have very small stocks, and the same with Europe. Consumers are using up their purchases to a low point, some of them holding off waiting for the new crop. The selling prices are 50c. in this market, and 52c. to 54c. in New York. It is expected that not sufficient quantity of root will be received to fill orders before July 1. It is difficult to say what quotations for the new root will start at. It will take a good while to replenish stocks all over the world, and there is likely to be strong competition for what new root is dug. Minnesota and the Dakota crop grows less every year; when the ground is once ploughed over it destroys the plant. The land is also being ploughed up in Manitoba, where the principal supplies now come from."

### Heavy Chemicals.

At all the main centres of the heavy-chemical market a very fair demand, at mostly unchanged values, continues to be the ruling feature. Home-trade requirements keep up steadily, and for export a heavier request is apparent. Both bleaching-materials and alkali stand well in the exports for the first five months of the year, in each case an increase over last year being shown.

**ALKALI-PRODUCE.**—Caustic soda and ammonia-alkali continue to move briskly, but bleaching-powder is a shade quieter. Chlorates, prussiates, and saltcake are also decidedly dull.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA** is somewhat quieter in demand, but supply is still none too plentiful, and values are practically as last mentioned.

**RECOVERED SULPHUR** steadily maintains a firm tone, and, with strong demand, is still rather scarce; 5*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, f.o.r., in bags, are ruling figures.

**GREEN COPPERAS** is well maintained in value, and demand continues good. Best Lancashire makes 42*s.* 6*d.* to 45*s.* per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool; Welsh, 13*s.* 6*d.* to 15*s.* per ton, in hulk, f.o.r.

**BROWN ACETATE OF LIME.**—In good request, and firm at 5*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

**SATINITE.**—Moving steadily at 60*s.* to 65*s.* per ton, f.o.r. or f.o.b. Liverpool, in usual casks.

**LINSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKES** find a steady market. Linseed-cakes, 95 per cent. pure, 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton; oil-cakes, 6*l.* 15*s.* per ton; cotton-cakes, firsts 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton, and seconds 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 15*s.* per ton.

**MAGNESIUM SALTS** are steady at unchanged rates with fair demand. Magnesium chloride, 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton; magnesium sulphate (Epsoms), 62*s.* 6*d.* to 67*s.* 6*d.* per ton, f.o.r., in bags; carbonate of magnesia, 37*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* per cwt.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

Liverpool, June 11.

**CASTOR OIL.**—No fresh feature has presented itself in connection with the price of good seconds Calcutta, which remains at 2 1/2*d.* to 2 3/4*d.* per lb., and the volume of business passing thereat is moderate. First-pressure French is still held at 2 1/2*d.* to 2 3/4*d.*, and second-pressure 2 1/4*d.* to 2 3/4*d.* per lb.

**QUILLAIA.**—The movement in the stocks of this continues steadily, 20 tons being reported sold at 13*l.*, and further sales of ton lots at 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* per ton, which may be considered the value.

**HONEY.**—There has been only a limited transfer of stock at steady prices, 16 brls. of Pile 1 being reported at 25*s.* per cwt.

**TURPENTINE.**—The upward movement in this continues, 37*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. being now the value, and these prices are being paid.

**GRAINS OF PARADISE.**—Ten bags were offered at auction but brought no bid. The holders are firm at 65*s.* per cwt.

**BEEFWAX (CHILIAN).**—For the parcels which has been grudgingly offered by the few holders full prices have been paid, 7l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. being realised for 4 packages good yellow Chilian.

**GINGER (AFRICAN).**—Further sales are reported 37s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt.

**ACACIA SORTS.**—The movement in the stocks of this continues and 72 serons of hard to softish Soudan sorts have changed hands at 31s. per cwt.

**CANARY-SEED.**—The upward movement is fairly well maintained, although there are practically no transactions which indicate the exact price. Forty shilling per quarter may be taken as the value of good bright Turkish.

**CARNAUBA-WAX.**—This is selling more readily, and a sale is reported of six tons grey at 47s. to 50s. per cwt., and four tons yellow at 68s.

**LINSEED OIL** remains quiet at 33s. 3d. to 34s. per cwt., according to quality.

**CAPRICUMS.**—Two hundred and twenty bags Niger offered on the market and were held for 30s. per cwt. This grade has not offered for a long time.

**BALSAM COPAIBA (PARA).**—Ten packages just arrived were offered at auction but were withdrawn, and have since been sold on private terms.

### German Drug-market.

*Hamburg, June 10.*

Business in nearly all branches is very quiet at present, and there is very little doing on our drug market just now.

**AGAR-AGAR** is firm; spot is quoted 320m. to 325m., and forward delivery 310m. per 100 kilos.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED)** is very quiet, with second-hand sellers at 415m. to 412½m. per 100 kilos.

**CONDURANGO** is dull and lower; spot is quoted 110m. and forward delivery 100m. per 100 kilos.

**CRMIN-SEED** is quiet, at 51m. to 50m. per 100 kilos.

**ERGOT OF RYE** is unchanged, but firm for spot delivery.

**GALANGAL** is lower, at 33m. per 100 kilos.

**JAPANESE WAX** is very firm and scarce; 78m. per 100 kilos. has been paid.

**LYCOPodium** is quiet, at 450m. per 100 kilos.

**MENTHOL** is unchanged, at 31m. per kilo.

**SANTONIN** is firm, at 38m. per kilo.

**STAR-ANISE** is dull and lower, at 115m. per 100 kilos.

**SENEGA-ROOT** is declining; forward delivery is quoted 450m. per 100 kilos.

**SUGAR OF MILK** is quieter, at 73m. per 100 kilos.

**COD LIVER OIL** remains very firm; 140m. per barrel is asked for new non-congealing oil.

**CASTOR OIL** shows more demand, first-pressing on the spot is quoted at 54m. in barrels, and September-December delivery 50m. per 100 kilos.

**ESSENTIAL OILS** are all unchanged.

### American Drug-market.

*New York, June 3*

Business is of average volume for the season of the year, and the market generally has a tame appearance.

**BALSAMS.**—Peru has declined to \$1.20 per lb., owing to lack of interest. Tolu is also easier at 26c.

**BEEFWAX.**—Supplies are scarce, and 31c. to 36c. per lb. is being paid for desirable grades of yellow.

**COD-LIVER OIL** continues to move upward, and \$31 is now asked for the best brands.

**JAPAN WAX** has sold up to 8½c. per lb., and the market is firm at this figure.

**OIL OF PEPPERMINT** is a trifle firmer, owing to adverse reports regarding the new crop. Quotations are firm at \$1.70, and the chances are against a large crop this year.

**OPUM** is slow of sale at \$2.85 per lb.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Mexican is offering at 6c., but little business is passing.

**Wahoo.**—Root-bark is a scarce article at 18c. per lb.

### Cablegrams.

**BERGEN, June 11, 7.35 P.M.**—Since my last telegram practically no fish have been caught at Finmarken, so that the figures relating to the catch are unchanged, being 41,500,000 cod, against 37,800,000 at the same time last year. The yield of oil amounts to 18,800 barrels, against 30,300 barrels at the corresponding period of 1901. Market for best non-congealing oil is very firm, and 140s. per barrel, f.o.b., is now asked.

**HAMBURG, June 12.**—Both cod-liver oil and turpentine are advancing and HGH oil of peppermint and menthol are firmer.

**NEW YORK, June 12.**—Business here is very tame. Opium is a dull market, at \$2.80 per lb. Cod-liver oil has been advanced to \$36 per barrel. Round buchu-leaves are firmer at 24c. per lb., and for menthol \$4.25 is now asked. Serpentry-root has been reduced to 35c. per lb., and senega is a firm market at 50c. per lb.

**ACID, CARBOLIC,** shows no change: 39° to 40° C. B.P., detached crystals, are offered at 7½d. to 8d. per lb.; 39° to 40°, ice crystals, 6½d.; and ordinary crystals, 6d.; 34° to 35°, 6½d. per lb. Crude, 75-per-cent., 2s. 3d. per gal.

**ACONITE.**—Foreign is firmly held, good stuff being scarce; 35s. per cwt., c.i.f., is quoted. English is also scarce, and dear.

**ALMONDS.**—The crop-reports are unfavourable, especially at Bari, where it is said to be practically a failure. In France, however, the crop is promising well. Old stocks are still important—viz., about 10,000 bags in Sicily, and 30,000 bags at Bari. Of late Bari has been buying in Sicily. Sweet are quoted 71s. per cwt. of 50½ kilos, f.o.b., and September-October shipment 77s. 9d.

**ARROWROOT.**—A large quantity of St. Vincents was offered at auction on Wednesday, but none sold, fair being bought in at 4d. to 4½d., good at 4½d. to 5½d., and tins at 6½d. per lb.

**ARSENIC** is quiet, at from 13l. 5s. to 13l. 15s. per ton, on rails Garston.

**CANARY SEED.**—In auction ten bags Mogador offered, and sold at 36s. per quarter.

**CASCARILLA.**—About 20,000 lbs. of cascarilla were exported from Pereré (Peru) to Lima during 1901. It was all of inferior quality, being gathered from trees growing wild in the forest. The price obtained for it was only 4 soles (8s.) per quintal of 100 lbs., placed in La Merced.

**CINCHONA.**—The 6,291 packages to be offered at Amsterdam on June 19 contain 27,587 kilos. (955,545 oz.) quinine sulphate. The manufacturing-bark contains an average of 5.87 per cent. quinine sulphate, against 5.35 per cent. for the May auction, and 5.45 per cent. for the previous ten auctions of 1901. There was a good demand in the drug-auction for the 259 serons of Loxa and Huanoco bark offered, and the parcel was disposed of at rather lower prices, the Loxa selling at from 9½d. to 1s. per lb., and the Huanoco at from 6½d. to 6¾d. per lb.

The shipments from Mollendo during 1901 amounted to 312,516 kilos. (18,750l.), against 183,549 kilos. (9,177l.) in 1900. They were absorbed as follows:—London, 258,043 kilos.; Liverpool, 2,193 kilos.; Hamburg, 44,798 kilos.; and Havre, 7,477 kilos.

**COCA-LEAVES.**—The exports from Mollendo during 1901 amounted to 559,797 kilos. (27,990l.), against 352,161 kilos. (18,608l.) in 1900. They were divided as follows: London, 1,394 kilos.; Hamburg, 341,339 kilos.; Havre, 39,546 kilos.; and San Francisco, 177,518 kilos. The exports from Salaverry during 1901 were 387,547 kilos., against 335,771 kilos. in 1900, an increase of about 15.50 per cent.

**COCAINE** is quiet at the recent reduction, the outlet mainly applying to deliveries off contract. The exports of crude cocaine from Mollendo during 1901 amounted to 734 kilos., against 398 kilos. in 1900. Hamburg received 646 kilos., and Havre 88 kilos. From Salaverry the exports considerably increased, both to Callao and Germany, the figures being as follows: 1901, 676.86 kilos.; and 1900, 284 kilos., or about 138 per cent. increase.

**GALLS.**—Chinese are easier for shipment, being offered at 50s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f.

**GENTIAN.**—The recent firmer tendency has now crystallised into an advance, and 19s. to 20s. per cwt., c.i.f., is asked, owing to scarcity.

**GLYCERIN** is unchanged but firm at from 67s. to 70s. per cwt. for English double distilled s.g. 1.230, in tins and cases. Crude is 35l. to 37l. per ton. German is also unchanged. It is expected that there will be an advance now that the South African war is over.

**LEMON-JUICE (CONCENTRATED).**—Notwithstanding heavy stocks and a general absence of demand, values have not declined any further in Messina, and are likely to remain on



present level for some time. Both lemon-juice and citrate of lime are quoted 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  5s. per pipe of 130 gal., f.o.b., June-July shipment.

MENTHOL quiet, with sales of single cases at from 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. per lb., spot.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Higher prices are asked from Messina this week, agents quoting from 7s. 8d. to 8s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f., according to brand and quantity.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—Our Bergen correspondent writes on June 7 that the excitement which characterised the market last week has now subsided somewhat, but the market is none the less firm, although the advance is now checked. The news received from Finmarken from day to day confirms the impression that the fishing has been a complete failure in that district. The price for best Lofoten non-congealing oil is now 140s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from that port to date amount to 3,735 barrels, against 4,963 barrels at the same time last year. Another advice from Bergen dated June 9 quotes 134s. per barrel, c.i.f. London. It is said that in very few instances have the recent high prices been paid on the London market, and that only for retail parcels from second-hand sellers at a trifle below the current Norwegian quotations.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—Very quiet. For Japanese demethylised oil 3s. 10d. per lb. is asked.

OIL, WOOD (Chinese).—Very little is obtainable on the spot from first hands; 29l. 10s. per ton is about the value.

OIL, YLANG YLANG.—For good Manila 4s. per oz. is quoted, and small sales are reported thereat.

OPIUM.—Constantinople, June 6. The crop is now practically assured, and, failing continued rains this month, the yield should be a record one in every respect. The market is dull, with no buyers, but holders will not sell at under 7s. per lb., f.o.b. The sales amount to 3 cases "druggists" at 7s. 3d.

POTASH PRUSSATE is quiet at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for British make, and 5d. for Beckton.

QUININE.—A little more business has been done this week at easier prices. A few thousand ounces of good brands German sulphate have sold at 1s. 0 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and on Wednesday 1s. was accepted for 5,000 oz.

SHELLAC is steady, and a moderate spot business has been done at unchanged rates, fair TN Orange selling on a basis of 108s. per cwt. for cash.

SODA NITRATE is easier, at 9s. per cwt. for refined.

SPICES.—Business privately has been quiet, but the auctions on Wednesday were heavy, and a fair proportion sold, but in several instances at lower prices. There was no demand for Cochin *Ginger*, and all the parcels offered were bought in, bold cut at 80s. to 90s., unassorted at 62s. to 70s., tips at 40s., cuttings at 37s., washed rough at 40s., and Calicut brown rough at 42s. 6d. per cwt. Japan was bought in at 33s. per cwt. for rough limed, and at 35s. for unlimed. A few bags sold at 32s. 6d. per cwt. Jamaica met with fair competition, and a good quantity sold at irregular prices, being cheaper for common, but steady for the better descriptions. Common dark and lean sold at 34s. to 37s., middling dull 38s. to 41s., and middling to good washed 42s. 6d. to 50s. 6d. per cwt. Zanzibar *Cloves* sold at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for fair; Penang were held for 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for ordinary, and good for 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *Pimento* quiet; ordinary partly sold at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Good long Japan *Chillies* were bought in at 31s. per cwt.; picked Java sold for 42s. 6d. Fine Tellicherry Capsicums, bold cherries, sold at 28s.; Egyptian were bought in at 45s., long East India on stalk at 25s., and fine Natal at 90s. per cwt. *Nutmegs* were rather lower. *Mace* steady. *China-cinnamon* was bought in at 25s., and *Cassia-lignea* at 53s. per cwt. Black *Pepper* sold at lower prices, Singapore at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. for common, and at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for fair to good; Tellicherry at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., East India at 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for small shot Malabar, and 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for fair to fine bold, and Penang at 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. Alleppy was bought in at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. White was  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. lower Penang sold at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. for ordinary, and at 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for good. Fair Singapore partly sold at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Good to fine was bought in at 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and Siam at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.

## London Drug-auctions.

Next Drug-sales, July 10. Prompt day, July 5.

At the auctions of new and old drugs, a fair proportion of the goods changed hands at and after the sale. Cape aloes brought high "record" prices, Curaçao were in fair request, Socotrine showed no change, and "East African" were neglected. Sumatra benzoin was in active demand, and brought firm rates; Palembang steady, and Siam quiet. Calumba went off cheaply, and cardamoms were dearer. Dragon's blood was also dearer; dill-seed and elemi sold at lower prices. Gamboge quiet. Jamaica honey sold steadily; other kinds neglected. Ipecacuanha quite inactive, but unchanged. Kino sold at lower rates. Rhubarb quiet. Jamaica grey sarsaparilla met an active demand at steady prices. Tinnevely senna was mostly of common description; turmeric brought lower prices when offered "without reserve." Jamaica and Zanzibar beeswax steady. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold, the asterisk denoting private sales:—

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Acid, tannic (B.P.)	5 ...	0	Kino .....	18 ...	4
Ajowan-seed .....	42 ...	0	Kola .....	23 ...	2
Albumen .....	1 ...	0	Lime-juice .....	5 ...	0
Aloes—			Liquorice-juice ..	7 ...	0
Cape .....	19 ...	18	Liquorice-root .....	79 ...	0
Curaçao (boxes) ..	108 ...	65	Mastich .....	14 ...	0
East African .....	78 ...	0	Menthol .....	4 ...	0
Socotrine .....	110 ...	13	Musk (pod) .....	3 ...	0
Ambergris .....	4 ...	0	Myrrh .....	55 ...	0
Ammoniacum .....	41 ...	15	Nutmeg paste .....	1 ...	0
Annatto-seed .....	11 ...	0	Nux vomica .....	320 ...	20
Antimony (Jap.) ..	40 ...	0	Oil—		
Areca .....	45 ...	10	cassia .....	16 ...	6
Argol (Cape) .....	3 ...	3	castor (E.I.) .....	55 ...	0
Asafetida .....	35 ...	0	chaulmoogra .....	2 ...	0
Asphaltum .....	51 ...	0	cinnamon .....	7 ...	0
Balsam copaiba ..	13 ...	10	eucalyptus .....	137 ...	22*
Tolu .....	17 ...	0	geranium (Bour.)	2 ...	2
Benzoin—			lemon .....	19 ...	0
Palembang .....	20 ...	20	lemongrass .....	83 ...	0
Siam .....	29 ...	8	lime (W.I.) .....	3 ...	0
Sumatra .....	186 ...	81	patchouli .....	5 ...	0
Buchu .....	9 ...	0	peppermint .....	10 ...	1
Calumba .....	330 ...	243	rose (E.I.) .....	3 ...	0
Canella alba .....	31 ...	0	sassafras .....	5 ...	0
Cannabis indica ..	29 ...	0	wintergreen .....	1 ...	0
Cardamoms .....	314 ...	237	Orange-flowers ..	11 ...	0
Cascara sagrada ..	30 ...	0	Orange-peel .....	49 ...	3
Cascarilla .....	28 ...	0	Orchella-weed .....	3 ...	3
Cassia fistula .....	14 ...	14	Orris .....	10 ...	10
Chiretta .....	63 ...	0	Pistachio .....	19 ...	0
Cinchona .....	269 ...	269	Puree .....	2 ...	0
Cocculus indicus ..	103 ...	3	Quince-seed .....	6 ...	6
Coca-leaves .....	1 ...	1	Rhubarb .....	76 ...	4
Colocynth .....	21 ...	3	Sarsaparilla .....	70 ...	41
" (pulp) .....	10 ...	0	Scammonium .....	7 ...	0
Croton-seed .....	46 ...	0	Scammony-root ..	2 ...	0
Cubebs .....	101 ...	40	Seedlac .....	80 ...	0
Cumin-seed .....	80 ...	0	Senna—		
Cuttle-fish bone ..	26 ...	0	Alexandrian .....	114 ...	0
Dill-seed .....	20 ...	20	Tinnevely .....	137 ...	86
Divi-divi .....	42 ...	0	Soy .....	33 ...	0
Dragons-blood .....	24 ...	3	Storax .....	10 ...	0
Elatarium .....	1 ...	0	Tamarinds (E.I.)	58 ...	0
Elemi .....	26 ...	2	(W.I.) .....	56 ...	13
Ergot .....	25 ...	0	Tonka-beans .....	4 ...	0
Fennel-seed .....	50 ...	20	Tragacanth .....	9 ...	2
Galbannum .....	5 ...	0	Turmeric .....	178 ...	91
Galls .....	30 ...	11	Turpentine .....	1 ...	0
Gamboge .....	8 ...	0	Valerian .....	20 ...	0
Gum acacia .....	108 ...	1	Vanilla (Tahiti) ..	14 ...	0
Honey—			Vermilion .....	4 ...	0
Californian .....	47 ...	0	Wax (bees')—		
Honolulu .....	45 ...	0	Australian .....	12 ...	0
Jamaica .....	461 ...	297	Calcutta (white)	33 ...	0
North American ..	28 ...	0	French .....	5 ...	0
Ipecacuanha—			Italian .....	5 ...	0
Cartagena .....	32 ...	0	Jamaica .....	29 ...	26
Rio .....	73 ...	4	Mozambique .....	20 ...	20
Insect-flowers .....	4 ...	0	Morocco .....	16 ...	0
Irish Moss .....	3 ...	0	Spanish .....	11 ...	0
Jalap .....	25 ...	0	Zanzibar .....	37 ...	20
Kamala .....	5 ...	0	Yellow berries ..	57 ...	27*

ACID, TANNIC.—Five cases of B.P. quality were held at 1s. 6d. per lb.

ALOES.—Steady, and in fair demand. A parcel of 22 boxes Curaçao sold without reserve at 26s. for fair brown liver to capey; capey ditto, 26s.; dark liver and drossy,

14s. to 18s. per cwt. From another catalogue 6 boxes dull liver realised 19s., and a further 37 boxes sold at 23s. to 24s. for fair liver, and 18s. to 20s. for dull ditto. A few Sootrine in kegs sold at 72s. 6d. per cwt. for good paste. Of Cape aloes 18 cases offered, and sold, with keen competition, at 42s. 6d. to 44s. 6d. for good bright seconds, 37s. 6d. for softish ditto, and 30s. 6d. for dull.

ARECA.—Good sound, rather dark, sold at 18s. per cwt., and the same price was wanted for a parcel of paler but slightly wormy seed.

ARGOL.—Fair pinky Cape brought 35s. per cwt.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Good bright to cloudy Maranham was held at 2s. 2d. per lb. and bright thick Maracaibo sold at 1s. 8d. per lb.

BALSAM TOLU.—For a new parcel, in large tins, 1s. 3d. per lb. was wanted.

BENZON.—Sumatra was in excellent demand at steady prices. Good seconds, packed with small to medium almonds, sold at from 7l. 2s. 6d. to 7l. 15s.; good fair ditto, 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 15s.; and fair ditto, 6l. 5s. to 6l. 7s. 6d., with common seconds at 6l. Good glassy Palembang in tins realised 37s. 6d. Of Siam, 2 cases pea-grain siftings, in block, sold at 6l. 15s., and 6 cases small seedy pickings, in block, 62s. 6d. per cwt.

BUCHU.—For fair round greenish leaf 11½d. was refused, 1s. being wanted, which figure has been paid privately for one or two bales.

CALUMBA.—Very cheap. Small to bold natural brown sorts, slightly wormy, sold at from 7s. to 9s. per cwt.

CARDAMOMS were in good demand, and prices showed an advance of from 2d., and in some instances 3d., per lb. The following rates were paid:—Ceylon-Mysore: Extra bold pale, bright smooth, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; bold pale ditto, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; bold medium pale, 2s. to 2s. 2d.; small pale, smooth, bright, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 1d.; bold medium dullish, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 8d.; small and medium pale, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; very small palish, 1s. 1d.; brown splits and pickings, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; decorticated seed, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d. per lb. Ceylon-Malabar: Bold palish, 1s. 9d.; small and medium leanish brown, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. per lb. Mangalore: Medium to bold brownish, 2s. 4d.; leaner ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.; very brown ditto, 1s. 3d.; small and lean, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per lb.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Good pod from Dominica realised 27s. per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES.—Fair greenish Ceylon brought 1s. per lb.

COCCULUS INDICUS.—An odd lot sold at 5s. per cwt., and in another instance 100 bags were held for 8s. 6d., a bid of 7s. 6d. being refused.

COLOCYNTIL.—Small to bold Syrian apple, rather dull, was held at 1s. 6d. per lb. Two casks of very broken Spanish sold at 1s. For brownish Turkey pulp 3s. was wanted, and good pale apple 1s. 7d. per lb.

CUBEBS.—Fair, slightly stalky berries, country damaged, sold at 30s. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED.—Good Morocco of new crop was held at 32s. per cwt., and the same figure was asked for Maltese.

DILL-SEED.—About 1s. 6d. to 2s. lower. Fair Bombay sold at 8s. 6d. per cwt.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—The feature of this article was the offering of 2 cases of fine fiery block, partly slabs run together, for which 14½ was wanted, the highest bid obtainable being 12l. 2s. 6d. Two other cases of fine reboiled lump, similar quality to the block, were bought in at 16l. A case of fair lump sold at 10l. 10s., and a case of dull ditto at 9l., being dearer; 8l. 5s. was paid for a case of very seedy lump of medium colour. Fair finger, nicely wrapped, was held at 9l., at which business has been done privately.

ELATERIUM.—A box from Malta was limited at 1s. 3d. per oz.

ELEMI was considerably lower, 2 cases of good pale gum from Manila selling at 70s. to 71s. per cwt.

FENNEL-SEED.—Good quality sold at 18s. per cwt.

GUM AMMONIACUM.—A parcel of 11 cases sold without reserve at 10s. for very dark seedy and partly blocky; and 5s. for dark and matted block. From another catalogue palish siftings were sold at from 22s. to 25s. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—The business done privately includes a fair quantity of Aden olibanum scented, at from 34s. to 35s. per cwt.

HONEY.—Jamaica sold at steady rates, at the following prices:—Very dark amber liquid, in cases and barrels, 15s. to 17s.; palish set, in barrels, 16s. to 18s. 6d.; firm set white, 19s.; and firm set palish, 16s. to 16s. 6d. per cwt. Palish set Californian was held at 25s.

IPECACUANHA.—Both descriptions were quite neglected to-day, and in the case of Rio only sea-damaged was disposed of, 4 bales selling at from 8s. 8d. to 8s. 9d. per lb. Sound root was held at from 9s. 7d. to 9s. 10d. There was plenty of Cartagena on offer at 4s. per lb.

KINO was disposed of at very low prices, from 6d. to 6½d. per lb. being paid for small black Cochin grain.

KOLA.—Fair washed West Indian were held at 3½d. per lb. A small lot sold at 3d. and a bag at 2d. per lb.

NUX VOMICA.—For nice bright bold Cochin seed 10s. per cwt. was paid for a few bags. Dull and earthy Bengal was held for 8s. 6d.

OIL, CASTOR.—Fair Calcutta seconds were limited at 2¾d. per lb.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Several parcels of B.P. oil were held at 1s. 2d. per lb., and a sale of commercial quality was made at from 6d. to 8d. per lb., "without reserve."

OIL, GERANIUM.—Two cases of Bourbon of fine quality previously offered, were sold "without reserve" at 16s. 6d. per lb.

OIL, LEMON.—Two parcels of fine quality Messina and Palermo oil were held at 3s. per lb.

OIL, LIME.—West Indian distilled was limited at 1s. 11d. to 2s. per lb.

OIL, WINTERGREEN.—D & O brand was offered at 6s. 3d. per lb., at which figure private sales have been made.

ORCHELLA-WEED sold at 12s. per cwt.

ORRIS.—Dall Florentine sorts sold without reserve at 19s. 6d. per cwt.

QUINCE-SEED.—About 3d. per lb. cheaper, good Cape selling at 1s. per lb.

RHUBARB.—Slow of sale. Two cases small to medium flat High-dried with good pinky fracture sold at 9d. per lb., and 2 cases good Canton pickings realised 1s. Native round rough High-dried with three-quarters good pinky fracture was held at 5½d. per lb. Medium to bold round Shensi was bought in at 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was in fair supply, and sold at steady prices, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d. per lb. being paid for sound, and 11½d. to 1s. 1d. for slightly sea-damaged; 15 bales of rough and coarse grey Jamaica sold at from 11½d. to 1s., and 16 bales of Lima Jamaica were bought in; 1s. 2d. was wanted for good.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—Only 2 bales offered, and 27s. 6d. per cwt. was wanted.

SENNA.—The bulk of the Tinnevely was of common quality, which sold at from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. Medium greenish leaf brought 2½d. to 2¾d., and bolder ditto 4¾d. Pods sold from 1d. for dark to 2¼d. for good. Alexandria quite neglected; fair broken leaf was held at 5d., half-leaf at 4½d., siftings 2d. to 2½d., and good pale pods 7½d. per lb.

TAMARINDS.—Thirteen barrels of fair Dominica sold at 12s. 6d. per cwt. in bond.

TURMERIC.—Several parcels were put up without reserve, and sold at 12s. per cwt. for dull Madras finger, and 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. for Bombay finger.

WAX, BEES.—Jamaica sold at steady prices, from 7l. 17s. 6d. to 8l. per cwt. being paid for fair to good bright red. Zanzibar sold at unchanged rates, 7l., subject, being paid for fair block, slightly grey, and 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d. for pale yellow to dark Mozambique rolls. No Madagascar was offered.



## My Apprenticeship.

### In Germany.

I ENTERED my apprenticeship at Eastertide, 1877, just twenty-five years ago, having obtained the school certificate which, in Germany, carries the privilege of one instead of three years' military service and entitles the holder to follow the career of a pharmacist. A general liking for the natural sciences induced me to select pharmacy, and I was fortunate enough to find in Apotheker Seyberth, of Wiesbaden, a jovial and indulgent master. Thus I served my apprenticeship under happy and pleasant conditions, full of opportunities for seeing and learning all that could be taught in a German pharmacy.

Times have changed, but not even twenty-five years ago was every one lucky enough to pass his apprentice years



MR. H. HELBING.

under conditions more or less ideal. In this Wiesbaden pharmacy a good deal of work was carried out, often as many as 70 prescriptions a day being dispensed, and sundry sales were numerous. My duties began early in the morning, at seven o'clock or earlier, and were continued to 10 o'clock in the evening, one afternoon in the week and every second Sunday being allowed off, and also one afternoon in the week for theoretical study. Likewise reading was permitted after supper. The term of apprenticeship is fixed by law as three years, after which the *Gehulfenexamen* (a kind of Minor) held by a Government commission must be passed before one is qualified to serve the

three years' assistantship which university.

During the three years' apprenticeship there is therefore much knowledge to be acquired in order to be able to pass the examination at the end of the term, and as the subjects of this examination are many, there was not much time to be lost. Both my master and the senior assistant took care that my education was not neglected either from a practical or theoretical point of view. At first I was occupied in the "defectur," that is to say, the laboratory where the galenicals were prepared for use in the pharmacy, and where much real practical experience was gained. All ointments (even ung. hydr. cin.) were at that time prepared in the laboratory, as well as all tinctures and a great many extracts and chemical preparations, such as bismuth subnitrate, argentum nitricum, acid. benzoic. ex resina, sulph. precipitat., aq. chlorata, liq. alum. acetic, ferrum sulfuricum, cuprum sulfuricum, liq. plumb. subacetic., tartar. stibiatus., hydr. precipitat. album, ext. ferri pom., ferrum oxyd. saccharat., liq. fer. perchlor., &c. All the fresh herbs obtainable were bought from the peasant women of the neighbourhood and dried or converted into extracts. Thus large quantities of digitalis and hyoscyamus passed through my hands, as well as chamomiles, which were partly distilled for oil, whilst nearly all the aromatic waters were distilled in the Wiesbaden pharmacy, and large quantities of raspberry syrup were made from the berries freshly gathered in the surrounding forests.

The laboratory was in every respect well-fitted, including a large steam generator, with still attached, and a commodious drying-oven, &c., so that all preparations could be made on a sufficiently large scale; in fact, in some cases, like narcotic extracts and iron preparations, such quantities were made that a business was done in selling them to wholesale druggists for selling again. Of course I had to turn my hands to everything, and in this way gained an all-round experience. Of all the preparations made in the laboratory

I had to keep account and give a full description in the form of essays, which were entered into a separate book for subsequent inspection. Much of my time was devoted to systematic botany, and frequent excursions in the surrounding country in the Rhine valley gave ample opportunities for the collection of a comparatively large herbarium of over 1,500 distinct wild specimens. The pressing and mounting of these also occupied a great deal of my spare time, but every facility was at hand. A good proportion of the three years was also spent in the dispensing department, at first only for prescription-reading and then for compounding, until perfect proficiency was attained in the preparation of any mixtures, pills, emulsions, plasters, and the like. During my apprenticeship I remember that three staple pharmaceutical preparations—viz., iodoform, sodium salicylate, and vaseline, were introduced into medicine.

The examining authorities consisted of two local pharmacists and a Government official from the medical department. To them I had to submit my herbarium and the essays on the laboratory preparations for inspection; the examination was an affair of several days, and was divided into three parts:—

1. Written examination. Subjects: Botany, pharmaceutical chemistry, physics.

2. Practical examination. Subjects: Dispensing two prescriptions, preparation of galenicals, chemical preparations.

3. Oral examination. Subjects: Translation of Pharmacopœia (at that time printed in Latin), pharmaceutical regulations, physics, botany, materia medica, pharmaceutical chemistry.

The written and oral examinations were conducted in the Government buildings, the practical part in the laboratory of one of the examining pharmacists. On the certificate were given detailed marks for each subject, and reference made to the herbarium and laboratory journal.

Speaking for myself, I feel that I owe very much to my apprenticeship, and that no public teaching could have given me such complete insight into the pharmaceutical arts, and even now the practical experience gained in the days of my apprenticeship proves of the greatest importance and service to me.

*H. Helbing*

## Personalities.

MR. FRANK ROSS (Messrs. Thomson & Taylor, Bombay) left London last Saturday on his return to India.

MR. J. AUSTIN THOMAS, chemist and druggist, late of Borough Road, Birkenhead, is leaving for South Africa next week.

WE regret to hear that Mr. T. B. Groves, of Weymouth, the veteran pharmacist, and ex-President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, is rather seriously, though not hopelessly, ill.

DR. FREDK. B. POWER, F.C.S., director of Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.'s chemical laboratories, has been elected an honorary member of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he graduated before studying under the late Professor Flückiger.

DR. E. M. HOUGHTON, co-director of the bacteriological and physiological departments of Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co.'s factories at Detroit, Mich., is now in London, having completed a tour of the principal laboratories of Europe, gathering new ideas where they were to be found.

MR. HERBERT KNAPMAN, B.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has passed in the First class, First division, of Part II. of the Mathematical Tripos. He was second wrangler in Part I. last year. Mr. H. Knapman is the son of Mr. J. W. Knapman, Librarian of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MR. HAROLD LEENY, M.R.C.V.S., Burgess Hill (who is well known in the drug-trade), returned to London on June 7 after five months' work under the War Office as a veterinary transport officer. During his service Mr. Leeny visited South Africa twice, and has seen a good bit of the rest of the world.

SIR W. T. THISELTON DYER, whom we usually associate with botany, has a thoughtful critique of Mr. Edward Clodd's "Huxley" in *Nature* of June 5. Sir William's article deals mainly with Huxley's theological opinions, and he criticises Mr. Clodd's presentation of these opinions and his conclusions somewhat adversely.

A PARTY of Bradfordians, including Dr. Charles Forshaw, are to make holiday in St. Kilda during Coronation week. They have been authorised to inform the inhabitants that the King "trusts they will have a successful season in their occupation of fulmar fishing." They are also to present the minister of the island with a Union Jack. Special Coronation medals (copies of which have been accepted by the King, Queen, and Prince of Wales) are to be presented by the deputation to the inhabitants of the island.

SIR JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER, G.C.S.I., C.B., who has been appointed a Foreign Knight of the Prussian Ordre Pour le Merite for Science and Arts, will enter upon his 85th year within four days of the Coronation. Sir Joseph, who is one of the greatest living botanists, took the M.D. degree at Glasgow University in 1839. Like his friend Huxley, he served for some years as a medical officer in the Royal Navy. He was Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew from 1835 to 1885, and was President of the Royal Society from 1872 to 1877.

MR. JOHN BOLAM, chemist and druggist, Northumberland Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, has just retired from business. He is a native of the district, and served his apprenticeship, some forty-four years ago, in a little shop in Northumberland Street, under Mr. Edward Walker, an old Savory & Moore's man. He passed the modified examination in 1839, and has been in business on his own account for over thirty years. Mr. Bolam had one of the best dispensing-businesses in the

North of England, and, although in the immediate vicinity of "Stores" and modern businesses, he has always adhered to the old-fashioned window displays which were characteristic of the drug-trade of fifty years ago. He has never taken any active part in public affairs, yet is well known in the town, and is in close and confidential touch with the leading medical men of the city. In conversation with a CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST correspondent he remarked, with reference to the changes in the thoroughfare since he

started business, that properties then changed hands for 600%, which could not now be touched for 12,000%. Mr. Bolam's business, so far as the premises are concerned, becomes extinct on his retirement, the premises having been acquired by an adjoining firm of drapers, whilst the prescription and account books, trade fixtures and stock have been purchased by Messrs. Brady & Martin, and transferred by them to their retail establishment at 29 Mosley Street. Of Mr. Bolam's sons, one, an M.D. of Durham University, is Professor of Physiology in the College of Medicine; another is assistant Electrical Engineer to the Corporation of Bristol, and a third is in the penultimate stage for the L.D.S. diploma. His many friends in the drug-trade will wish him a lengthened enjoyment of the leisure he has so thoroughly earned.

THE annual production of alcohol from sugar-cane in Peru is estimated at over 2,000,000 gals., of which 600,000 gals. is exported to Bolivia, but, if other outlets could be secured, there would be no difficulty in increasing the production largely.

## Mary Masters.

WE published a few weeks ago a letter from Mr. Richard Bremridge, Secretary and Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society, in which he warned the trade regarding a woman who was falsely representing herself to be Mary Masters, an unsuccessful candidate at the last election of Benevolent Fund annuitants. The impostor was caught at Yeovil (see page 911), but the Magistrate was in such a complaisant mood owing to the declaration of Peace that he let her off; so that the drug-trade may not be done with her yet. It is, therefore, appropriate to note the description of the woman:—

Black sailor hat, green skirt, black bodice with beads, long dark old cloak worn at the buttons, black woollen wrapper round neck. Age about 62. Height, 5 feet 4 inches, but looks taller. Blue eyes and grey hair. Double chin. Says she belongs to Broseley in Shropshire. Weeps readily.

She is said to be now *en route* for Exeter *via* Honiton, and chemists in and around those places will do well to make a note of this warning.

We cannot, unfortunately, get hold of a photograph of her, but it may serve the purpose as well to give the portrait of the real Mary Masters, which was taken at her own house



THE REAL MARY MASTERS.

last week as she is unable, and has been unable for some time, to leave her house, owing to illness. Mrs. Masters is 79 years of age, and is the last person in the world who would take a peripatetic tour in search of alms. Should any of our subscribers be visited by the spurious Mary Masters they should quietly send out for a policeman and give her in charge; then telegraph the fact to Mr. Bremridge (16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.), who will assist the police in the matter.

## New Books.

Any book named in this list can be supplied post-free to any part of the world on receipt of the published price by the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Barus, C. *Experiments with Ionized Air*. Illus. Roy. 4to. Pp. 104. 3s. net (Smithsonian Contributions). (Wesley.)

Bolton, H. C. *Chemical Societies of the Nineteenth Century*. 8vo. Pp. 16. 1s. 6d. net (Smithsonian Miscel. Col.). (Wesley.)

*Index to the Literature of the Spectroscope (1887-1900 incl.)*. Comp. by Alfred Tuckerman. 8vo. Pp. 374. 7s. net (Smithsonian Miscel. Col.). (Wesley.)

Talbot, H. B., and Brown, J. W. *Bibliography of Analytical Chemistry of Manganese, 1785-1900*. 8vo. Pp. 132. 3s. 6d. net (Smithsonian Miscel. Col.). (Wesley.)